FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 222 *15 November 1984*

BULGARIA

Karamanev Speech at Sofia GOSR Anniversary Rally C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Nov]
Conference on European Nuclear-Free Zones Opens C 8
Party's Unresponsiveness to Feedback, Debate Hit C 9
Todorov Interviewed on Greco-Bulgarian Relations C 10
[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 12 Nov]
Zhivkov Greets OAU Members, Denounces Imperialism C 11
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Nov]
Committee for Solidarity With Latin America Set Up C 12
Zhivkov Congratulates Dos Santos on Anniversary C 13
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Nov]
Zhivkov Visits Sofia Soviet Friendship Exhibition C 13
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 10 Nov]
Lukanov Departs For Moscow Economic Meeting C 14
Trade Protocol for 1985 Signed With Albania C 14
Aid Sent to Kampuchea To Help Flood Victims C 14

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Kapek Discusses Party Work With PZPR Group D 1
Industry Minister Saul Meets DPRK Vice Premier D 1
Husak, Other Leaders Greet Angola on National Day D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Nov]
Husak Congratulates Colombian CP Leader D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Nov]
Strougal Attends Energy Conservation Exhibition D 2
Prague Reports Progress of Autumn Harvesting D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leaders Speak at Dinner for PDRY's Muhammad E 1
Honecker Toasts Guest [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Nov] E 1
Muhammad Addresses Banquet [Aden] E 4
Polish Military Delegation Continues Visit E 6
Siwicki Visits Dresden Academy E 6
Hoffmann, Siwicki Address Meeting E 7
PRC Delegations Visit Various Enterprises E 8
Vocational Delegation Ends Stay E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Nov]
Electronics Minister in Erfurt E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Nov]
Stoph Meets Chinese Minister E 8
Dohlus Holds Talks With Austrian CP Leader E 9
Honecker Sends Greetings, Regrets to Ortega E 9
Congratulations on Election E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Nov]
Condolences on Schmidt Death E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Nov]

Honecker Greets Colombian CP Leader on Election E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Nov]
Honecker Congratulates Angola's Dos Santos E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Nov]
Deputy Foreign Trade Minister in Mexico E 11
Kleiber, Iraqi Minister Discuss Cooperation E 11
Sindermann, People's Chamber Group Visit Moscow E 12
[cross-reference]
SED's Schuerer Holds Economic Talks in Moscow E 12
[cross-reference]

HUNGARY

Jaruzelski, Kadar Discuss Economic, Social Issues F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 10 Nov]
Losonczi Speaks, Holds Discussions in Indonesia F 2
Expanding Economic Relations With USSR Discussed F 3
[Benedek in NEPSZABADSAG 9 Nov]
Lazar Receives Moldavian SSR Premier 14 Nov F 4
Canadian Trade Minister Discusses Cooperation F 5
Central Committee Reviews Congress Preparations F 5
January-September Economic Statistics Released F 5
Minister Cites Agricultural Successes, Problems F 6
Agricultural Procurement Prices To Increase F 6
Council of Ministers Examines Housing Problems F 6
[NEPSZABADSAG 9 Nov]

POLAND

More Developments in Reaction to Priest's Murder G 1
Militants' Activity Condemned G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Nov]
Charge of Favoritism Rebutted G 1
ZLP Pledges Unity With Party G 2
Urban Defends Writings G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Nov]
PDRY Delegation Concludes Talks 14 November G 7
Jablonski Meets Nasir Muhammad G 7
Agreements Signed G 8
Possible Ending of Food Rationing Viewed G 8
[Bronikowski]
Transport Minister Responds to Fare Hike Protests G 9
Briefs: Records in Coal Mining G 9

ROMANIA

Bucharest RCP Committee Conference Held H 1
Ceausescu Address [SCINTEIA 10 Nov] H 1
Conference Resolution [SCINTEIA 10 Nov] H 8
Importance of, Responsibility for Disarmament H 10
[Olteanu in LUMEA No 46, 8 Nov]
Development, Exports in Metallurgical Industry H 11
Ceausescu Message to Angola on National Day H 12
[SCINTEIA 11 Nov]

YUGOSLAVIA

Last Defendant Denies Conspiracy Trial Charges	I 1
Western Media Trial Reportage Condemned	I 1
Fishing Talks With Albania Held in Skopje	I 1
Party Officials Discuss LCY-SED Cooperation	I 2
Ljubicic Concludes Talks in Libya, Departs	I 2
Culafic Assesses Security Situation as Favorable	I 2
BORBA Decides To Continue Debate on Feuilleton [10-11 Nov]	I 4
MLADINA Temporarily Banned Over Story on Assembly	I 4

KARAMANEV SPEECH AT SOFIA GOSR ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU131455 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 84 p 2

[Speech by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, at the 6 November Sofia public meeting marking the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (GOSR)]

[Text] Some 67 years ago the Russian workers, peasants, soldiers, and sailors, organized and led by Lenin's party, toppled the capitalist government and raised the victorious flag of proletarian dictatorship over the ruins of Tsarist oppression. Mankind's most sacred longings for a true people's government, social and national liberation and equality, and the removal of the centuries-old exploitation of man by man, were implemented on the territory of one sixth of the globe.

Celebrating 7 November, the first day of mankind's calendar of freedom, we again direct our thoughts to the great cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who developed and enriched the teaching of Marx and Engels, outlined the strategy of the revolution, saw to its successful implementation, and created his most glorious accomplishment, the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Since then, Leninism has become the banner of the new era under which millions of communists and the whole of progressive mankind rally in their struggle for peace, freedom, and social progress.

The GOSR became a symbol of equality and humanity, democracy and love of peace, construction and creative upsurge, for all communists and progressive people throughout the world. There is no other event in our century that is so organically connected with mankind's present and future.

For us, Bulgaria's Communists, and our entire people, the ideas and cause of the Great October have always been and will always be an inexhaustible source of Marxist-Leninist wisdom, revolutionary experience, boldness, and optimism. The victory of the 9 September socialist revolution, which succeeded 40 years ago with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, and the historic successes in constructing socialist Bulgaria are closely connected with them.

The historic mission of the workers' class was deeply and comprehensively manifested in the October Revolution. The revolution confirmed the vitality of one of the basic Marxist-Leninist principles, namely that only the proletariat, led by a consistent revolutionary party can unite, organize, and lead the working people in a decisive attack against the supremacy of capital, establish a real government of the people, and construct the socialist social system.

The creation of the USSR became a remarkable triumph for the revolution and for the Leninist national policy. The selfless international friendship, equality, and mutual assistance of the peoples of multinational Russia gradually removed the great differences in their development, and rallied them in a united family. The power of the Soviet state was also confirmed in the implementation of its constructive functions as a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Historic successes were achieved in the industrialization of the country, in the collectivization of agriculture, and in implementing the socialist cultural revolution.

The power of Soviet society was vividly confirmed in the unprecedented heroism and self-sacrifice of the Soviet people during the years of the Great Patriotic War. In this holy war, the Soviet people and their valiant Army, at the cost of millions of casualties, great destruction, and immeasurable suffering, defeated Hitlerite-fascism and Japanese militarism, defended the cause of October, saved the peoples from fascist oppression, and worthily fulfilled their most humane patriotic and international duty. Victory Day, 9 May 1945, became one of the brightest holidays of progressive mankind. Its forthcoming 40th anniversary, which will be celebrated next year, focuses the boundless gratitude and recognition of millions of honest people on the planet, and all those to whom the cause of peace and progress is dear.

Real socialism has again confirmed its advantages over the capitalist social system and its leading role in worldwide progress by constructing the developed socialist society, which in its turn is leading the Soviet state toward new and unprecedented heights. The USSR has solved major socioeconomic problems, which no capitalist state has found the power to solve. Through the successes that have been achieved, the ideas of October and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism exercise their influence not only with their scientific reliability but also with the power of the example of socialist construction.

Under the tested leadership of their Leninist party, the Soviet working people brought many industrial branches into leading positions in the world. The motherland of Lenin leads the world in the production of oil, gas, iron-ore, coal, wood, steel, cast iron, cotton, diesel locomotives, synthetic fibres, and many other things. In addition, the Soviet Union has a leading position in space research. The scope and pace of construction of the Baykal-Amur-Mainline, one of the greatest construction projects of the century, whose last link was recently completed in honor of the bright October holiday, are truly amazing.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, and the instructions for the economic and social development during the 11th 5-Year Plan period, inspired the Soviet people to new creative deeds. Everything that is being done to increase labor productivity through intensification, more rapid introduction of scientific-technological achievements, and successful implementation of great and complex programs such as those for food and energy, aims at elevating the Soviet society's production capacities to a qualitatively new level.

The CPSU successes in its social policy are remarkable. Care for man, the first and most basic care of Lenin's party, is ever more brightly manifested in the close policy, and in the fuller and more complex satisfaction of the constantly growing material, social, and spiritual needs of the Soviet people. Just since the beginning of the seventies, the real per capita income of the population has increased 1.5 times. The living conditions of more than 50 million people will improve during the current 5-Year Plan period. The share of expenditures for improving health protection and recreation has significantly increased.

The spiritual development of Soviet society, the dynamic progress in education, science, the arts, culture, and sport, and the comprehensive development of the Soviet man is one of the most remarkable achievements of the Soviet state. More than 100 million people are studying every year in the USSR. There are almost 150 million Soviet citizens with completed higher and high school education. Almost one-third of all books in the world are published in the USSR.

"Consistently improving the life of the broad people's masses -- this is the general line of the CPSU and nothing will move the party from this line," stresses Konstantin Chernenko.

The great successes of the Soviet people are a result of the constantly increasing leading role of the CPSU, the core of the political system of the Soviet society and the people's political vanguard. Its power is vested in the cohesion of its multimillion ranks, its revolutionary thought, innovation, and realism, and its close contacts with the masses. The dialectical connection between increasing the leading role of the party and increasing the social activity of the masses turned into an objective law of Soviet society's development.

Endlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU constantly enriches its theoretical treasury. Approaching the problems of social construction with scientific depth and noting both the real achievements and the real contradictions and difficulties, the CPSU correctly determines the immediate and future targets and tasks of Soviet society.

Soviet society is a vivid example of a real government of the people and of the highest kind of democracy. It is based on defending the people's interests. It has created the necessary preconditions for comprehensively allowing the development of personality in the political, social, and spiritual areas of life. It not only heralded the basic rights and liberties of the human personality, but also secured conditions for the development of this personality and for the ever more decisive consolidation of the socialist way of life.

With his high degree of socialist consciousness, his Marxist-Leninist point of view, optimism, patriotism, and internationalism, contemporary Soviet man, worthy heir of the revolutionary and class traditions of the Bolsheviks, is the most remarkable achievement of Soviet society.

The priceless merit of the Bolshevik Party and the Russian proletariat is that they conducted their struggle not merely as an instrument of history, but as its creator, armed with the deep awareness of its international responsibility and duty. "It is Russian, but all peoples understand its language," wrote the Swiss newspaper (Fey) in 1918 about the October Revolution. Therefore the oppressed people throughout the world simultaneously received an example, prospect, impulse, and support in their class struggle.

Under the influence of October a new international family emerged, the world socialist system, which became the main factor and reliable support in the struggle of the progressive forces for peace, democracy, and social progress. The international communist and workers movement turned into the basic political power of our time. A great group of free countries and peoples and a powerful potential for the world revolutionary process emerged on the ruins of the colonial system of imperialism.

The Soviet Union is today an active and universally recognized center of the planet's political life. Its impressive economic and defensive power and its great political and ideological influence created favorable conditions for influence on the part of socialism over world developments in the interest of peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress. The USSR and the fraternal socialist countries have a great effect on the activization of the people's masses of the revolutionary struggle in the capitalist countries, encourage the struggle of the developing countries against neocolonialism, and cooperate in further strengthening and rallying the world communist, workers, and national liberation movement.

The CPSU and the USSR have asserted themselves as the natural leading force of the world revolutionary process and socialist progress. The remarkable words of Georgi Dimitrov, that the relation toward the CPSU and the Soviet state must be the touchstone of the revolutionary attitude and internationalism and a watershed between the forces of progress and reaction, also apply today with full force and topicality.

The international influence of the Great October and the world of real socialism is of crucial significance today, when the questions of war and peace are questions of life and death for human civilization and the whole of mankind. This irresistible influence of the Great October over world events for 67 years already, is firm proof of the organic indivisibility of socialism and peace. This indivisibility was demonstrated by the first decree of the socialist revolution -- the decree on peace.

Defeated at the fronts and in their attempts to destroy or delay the development of the new system, the imperialist forces have not relinquished their hostile intentions toward the cause of October. Today too, the most reactionary circles of imperialism, and above all the United States, are initiating an unprecedented military hysteria and arms race, supplementing their arsenals with adventurist concepts, doctrines, and directives on anticipatory strikes and first strikes, and conventional, limited, global, and "star" wars. In an international situation that has been exacerbated to a dangerous degree, they commit rude provocations and interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, including socialist ones, kindle tension in crisis areas such as the Middle and Far East and Central America, and are trying to create new hotbeds of conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The clearest example of U.S. brutal aggressiveness and arrogance was the treacherous invasion and occupation of little Grenada.

The military activity of the United States and NATO in Europe, the most sensitive continent of the world, from which two World Wars errupted, is especially dangerous to peace. The deployment of the Pershing II and cruise first-strike nuclear missiles in some West European countries, while totally ignoring the protests and indignation of the world public, is a step that is exceptionally dangerous for peace. It strengthens concern at the provocative campaign of the United States and some of its NATO allies to revise the political realities in postwar Europe.

Bearing in mind the danger of this adventurism and political irresponsibility, we have always stressed and again stress that as in all previous attempts of imperialism to achieve a turning point in historical development, such attempts to dominate the world arena from a position of power are doomed to total failure.

Naturally the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states adopted the necessary response measures to prevent the violation of military parity and guarantee the revolutionary achievements and peace of the world. In total contrast to the alarming sabre rattling of the West, the USSR and the other socialist countries introduced for discussion a number of ideas, proposals, and initiatives. They represent a comprehensive program for halting the arms race, continuing the process of detente in the political and military areas alone, strengthening security and peace, and developing a broad and mutually beneficial cooperation among all states.

These constructive initiatives are particularly topical and important. They are the real basis of fruitful work at the United Nations, its organs, the Vienna talks on limiting arms and armed forces in Central Europe, and the Stockholm conference.

The USSR proposals on preventing the militarization of space and banning nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as all means of mass destruction are permeated with wisdom and political good will. The positions of the USSR and the fraternal countries on liquidating the dangerous hotbeds of tension in the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, and other areas of the world where imperialism kindles hostility and conflicts are clear and constructive.

This most noble and humane activity of the socialist community in the international arena in implementing the most vitally important order of our time, preventing a nuclear catastrophe, causes an irresistible influence on the broadest political and social forces throughout the world.

The consistent and active peace-loving not only attracts their minds and hearts, but also creates reliable support and optimism among the fighters for peace and social progress on all continents. Despite the cruel, repressive measures of the imperialist forces, the peace-loving political and social forces in the world are today creating a powerful antiwar front for the defense of peace and human progress.

The Great October was also the herald of profound changes in the destiny of the Bulgarian people. After decades of stormy class struggles on the part of the Bulgarian workers, peasants, and progressive intelligentsia, led by the BCP and with the decisive assistance of the legendary Soviet Army, the socialist revolution also triumphed on Bulgarian soil 40 years ago. It was a repetition of the most essential and basic factors of the Great October and a part of the world transition from capitalism to socialism.

Our motherland and people were worthy of this historic victory because they had a party created by Dimitur Blagoev, the grandfather, as the revolutionary vanguard of the workers' class. It enthusiastically greeted the October Revolution in its first days, and, under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of our people, gradually armed itself with the Leninist ideological and organizational weapons, and became a party of revolutionary activity. Despite the turns of history, our people have always proudly carried the spirit of freedom, justice, and humanity. For centuries the faith and hope in Russia and the fraternal Russian people, which reached its peak in the years after the GOSR, matured in the souls and hearts of the Bulgarian people.

For 40 years now, our country has been confidently marching along the road of socialist construction, and the Marxist-Leninist ideas are reigning triumphantly on Bulgarian soil. The released energy and inspired work of the people are creating the happy present and the bright future of the motherland.

The foundations of this new Bulgaria were laid during those first years, when, under the direct leadership of Georgi Dimitrov, the construction of the foundations of socialism began, while creatively applying the rich Soviet experience in all areas of socialist construction.

Today Bulgaria is a developed, modern agro-industrial country with a solid material basis, and with a national economy which has a modern branch structure, and is an active participant in the international division of labor. It is characterized by a high and steady pace of economic development and a constant increase in the people's material and spiritual well-being. Our country enjoys great international respect and authority. The development of the new man, the constructor of socialism, is the greatest achievement of Bulgaria's socialist system.

The historic April 1956 BCP Plenum gave a gigantic impetus to Bulgaria's socialist reconstruction and its rapid and comprehensive progress. Consistently applied and developed, the party's Leninist line, as its architect and constructor Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, "is constructed on the needs and interests of the people; this is a line that rests upon the creative force of the working masses; a line subjected to the general principles and laws of socialist construction and coordinated with our particular national-historic characteristics; a line that creatively masters both international and its own experience; a line which constantly develops and enriches itself on the basis of the newest achievements of science; a line that is capable of parting with its weaknesses and shortcomings; a strong and vital lie."

It is the historic happiness of the Bulgarian people that they are led in the struggle for constructing socialism by the tested and wise BCP, endlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the cause of the Great October. For almost 30 years, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the worthy heir and loyal continuer of the cause of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, has headed our party and state leadership, and, with his tireless work and struggle for implementing the April line, won the love and recognition of the party and the peoples as a major politician and statesman, and as a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

The working schedule of our people is strenuous. Under the leadership of the party it solves enthusiastically, substantial and qualitatively new tasks, connected with the historic instructions of the 12 BCP Congress and the decisions of the BCP National Conference on problems of quality.

The period after the 12th BPPCP Congress is characterized by intensive, creative work for forming a comprehensive perception of the basic problems and practical approaches toward the further construction of the mature socialist society. The collective creativity of the party, brightly incorporated in the developments of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and his reports, speeches, and statements, and particularly in his lectures at the Academy of Social Sciences and Public Administration, which are an important contribution to the theory and practice of our socialist construction, is the center of this activity.

The successes reached during the present Eighth 5-Year Plan period reflect the fruitfulness of the party policy and the ascending socio-economic development of our country. Despite the difficulties, created by the complex international situation and the unfavorable natural-climatic conditions, our national economy developed at a high and steady rate. This created conditions and possibilities for successfully implementing the December program on increasing the people's standard of living.

During the third year of the present 5-year-plan period the commodity funds increased more than 20 percent in comparison with the first year, which is an expression of our country's increased possibilities to better satisfy the diverse and constantly increasing needs of the people. The annual trade exchange reached the impressive figure of 13 billion, 800 million leva, or an average of 1,545 leva per capita. The trade services developed significantly, as did the everyday life services for the population. Many of the collectives in the material sphere have on their territory shops and stores for everyday life services. We have achieved great successes in the areas of science, education, culture, health protection, social security, and apartment construction, and in all other areas of life.

In this, the penultimate year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the line of dynamic socio-economic development continues. The struggle for better quality has become a leading problem in the activity of every economic organization, working collective, and the entire country.

Our people's historical successes in socialist construction are a result of the eternal and holy Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the most secure guarantee of our comprehensive progress. Our people will never forget those postwar years, when the USSR, having itself suffered great losses in the war, offered Bulgaria a fraternal hand. The aspects of our fraternal friendship are countless, like a great, boundless, and eternal river, springing from the past and streaming toward the future. The ever closer integration and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, and between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, are a real example of socialist internationalism in action, a priceless asset of our peoples, and a contribution to strengthening the unity and power of the socialist community and the struggle for lasting peace and world progress.

The meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in May 1984 in Moscow, gave new impetus and content to the comprehensive integration and friendship of our countries, parties, and peoples.

The rich, dynamic, and fruitful international activity of the BCP and our state is organically connected with the general efforts of the USSR and other socialist countries to strengthen peace and security. They are acting in the international arena as an indivisible unit of fraternal socialist community, and as loyal and reliable allies in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution, a remarkable political event in our country, again brightly demonstrated the increasing international authority of our motherland, and revealed the high recognition, sympathy, and prestige enjoyed today by socialist Bulgaria in the international arena. With great satisfaction we can again say that throughout the world the name of our country is connected with a consistent love of peace, readiness to cooperate, reliable partnership, selflessness, and principlemindedness.

This policy, in particular, created and strengthened our strong and traditional connections with the fraternal communist and workers' parties, and the revolutionary and national liberation movements, as well as our mutually beneficial cooperation and friendship with the great majority of the developing countries. Our relations with the neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe and on other continents are developing favorably and along an ascending line. We are maintaining relations of active cooperation with all developed capitalist countries which show reciprocity.

Our party and state pay special attention to our Balkan policy. This is only natural. Here, in our region, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is participating most directly, and is contributing principally to the cause of peace and security. Thanks to its steady and principled policy, Bulgaria is recognized as a stabilizing factor in the Balkan Peninsula. Our country's proposals on turning the region into a nuclear-free zone and convening a Balkan summit for discussing this vitally important issue are among the diverse efforts of our country to strengthen good-neighborliness, confidence, and cooperation in the Balkans.

These initiatives, as well as the manifestations of the comprehensive political course of the country, are constantly proving that the positions, opinions, and actions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are consonant with the fundamental interests of all Balkan peoples and aim at protecting calm and peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the entire world.

Some 67 years after the epochal history of the GOSR, a great part of mankind is already marching along the road, enlightened by its constant light, toward the triumph of their longings for peace, social equality, friendship, and the well-being of all peoples throughout the world. As our first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, "There is no doubt that all victories of the great ideas of communism will be achieved under the victorious banner of October."

We, Bulgarian Communists and the entire people are proud and happy that we are steadily marching along the road traced by October, and that we are in the front ranks of the fighters for peace, democracy, and socialism on earth.

Long live the historic cause of the Great October! Eternal glory to the CPSU, organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Soviet people! Long live and blossom the vital and crystal pure Bulgarian-Soviet friendship! Long live peace and socialism!

CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES OPENS

AU141926 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 14 (BTA) -- Envoys of the public in nearly twenty European countries are attending the international meeting on the problems of nuclear weapon-free zones (NWFZ) in Europe opening here today.

Discussion goes into the ways and means of jointly contributing to the realization of the idea of zones free from nuclear weapons. The participants in the meeting are also touching on problems pertaining to the peace movement, the conferences in Geneva and Stockholm, the international situation, the confidence among states, detente and cooperation.

Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, the chairman of the Bulgarian Peace Committee, opened the meeting. Following the development of the NWFZ idea, he emphasized that a number of international and bilateral treaties and agreements were made in its favour, and international fora and regional organizations took its side. In the case of Europe, the first to make proposals in this respect was the Soviet Union in 1956. The initiative of Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, of October 1981 opened up real prospects also to the idea of setting up a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans.

The speaker pointed out that while in the past the U.S. and their NATO allies accepted, although with many reservations, the proposals for establishing nuclear weapon-free zones, today, pursuing a course of stepping up the arms race, they try to frustrate these proposals. At the same time the USSR and the other socialist countries constantly and openly declare themselves in support of the idea of establishing nuclear weapon-free zones.

This highly humane idea and the significance of the meeting in Sofia for aiding its realisation were pointed out in the address of greeting of the Fatherland Front, the largest mass public and political organisation in Bulgaria, to the participants in the meeting. Informing each other of the struggle in defence of peace in their countries, the participants in the meeting reached the common conclusion that the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones would be a partial but very important measure for averting the threat of a nuclear conflict, for the preservation of peace in the world and for taking efficient steps toward nuclear disarmament.

Sirma Lee and Carin Liden from Sweden informed the participants in the meeting that 2.5 million signatures have been collected in Sweden in support for doing away with the nuclear weapons on the Scandinavian Peninsula.

Mr. Moschos Gikonoglou, member of the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, stressed that the Greek people want to live in peace with their neighbours and with all peoples in the world.

Dr. Boris Khalosha, representative of the Soviet Committee for Peace, pointed out that the issue for establishing nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe has become very topical after the Reagan administration, disregarding the hopes of the European peoples, started the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. He spoke of the USSR and the other socialist countries' support of the idea for establishing nuclear weapon-free zones.

Mr. Peter Stanja and Mr Mirko Messner from Austria pointed out that the attempts of the U.S. and its allies to make Austria give up its policy of neutrality are also a threat to peace.

Mr. Tabios Thomas from the FRG spoke of the activities of the West German public against the deployment of U.S. weapons on FRG territory.

Tomorrow the meeting continues.

PARTY'S UNRESPONSIVENESS TO FEEDBACK, DEBATE HIT

AU131124 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word reader's letter by Dr. Zvetko Atanasov, from the town of Trun, titled: "Am I Wrong in Expressing My Own Opinion" in which he addresses critical remarks to the Trun City BCP Committee, of which he is a member.

Dr. Atanasov describes in detail an episode which "happened some years ago" in connection with forthcoming elections for city councillors and mayors. He states that at the aforementioned meeting of the plenum, a list of names of candidates for the councillors offices was read by the chairman of the local Fatherland Front Committee, and since no one objected to these names, election followed immediately. Dr. Atanasov says that he took the floor and asked why the list of candidates was not submitted to the plenum members in advance, so that they could discuss and examine the candidates, since some of their names were unknown to the majority. The first secretary of the BCP municipal committee replied that it is sufficient to read the names of the candidates, and that "such a practice of distributing lists in advance does not exist." Dr. Atanasov adds in his letter: "After this remark, I was rudely attacked and the audience fell silent, after which the proposed list was adopted. I ask you, is this correct?"

Atanasov further describes another case, in 1983, when the plenum of the Trun BCP municipal committee was convened to discuss and adopt a report on the third accountability-election conference of the party organization. He remarks that a 100-page report was read on the occasion and that the reading lasted 3 hours and 25 minutes, but when the time of discussion came complete silence followed. Dr. Atanasov states that only he and another member, Khristo Todorov, asked for the floor, "but I regret to have done so," he adds. He describes his remark in detail as having been full of criticism regarding the length and essence of the report, and points out as follows: "My opinion was rejected by the chairman of the plenum. Do you think that a party member has the right to express his opinion, regardless of whether it is correct, or not? And if his opinion is incorrect then he should be told why it is so. He should be given the chance to understand his fault and correct it.

From the answer of the chairman, however, (and was it really necessary for him to answer at all?), I understood that I am not entitled to have an opinion, that the communists -- members of the plenum -- have no such right either. Why was it necessary then to discuss the report? Would it not have been better not to discuss it at all, or to discuss it in silence? What did I do that was so wrong? Did I say something bad? Did I do anything else, besides express my opinion with good intentions, without discrediting anyone? Did I not express my opinion on a public occasion, at a highranking party forum?"

Dr. Atanasov recalls several similar cases and remarks that local party meetings in general "are proceeding according to a scenario and stage management established in advance." Reports are usually followed by silence, instead of debates. When the floor is given to someone to make a statement, "it becomes obvious that he has prepared it in advance because he is reading it from a typed manuscript. This makes it obvious that the speaker has been designated in advance and that his statement has perhaps been already checked and approved," the reader's letter continues. In order to confirm this opinion, Dr. Atanasov says he asked for the floor immediately after the delivery of such a written statement, and: "the floor was not given to me. I think that the floor will not be given to me in the future either," he adds. After explaining how the chairman of the conference "skillfully got out of the unpleasant situation" by pleading lack of time and proposing that those who had not yet taken the floor and wished to do so "submit written statements," Dr. Atanasov closes his letter with the following remark: "Is this behavior in the spirit of inner-party democracy? I think it is not!"

The "note of the Editorial Board" following this reader's letter reads as follows:

"Dr Zvetko Atanasov's letter touches upon important inner-party and social relations. These questions have been explained on several occasions in party decisions and documents. They have received a comprehensive answer in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's works. It almost seems unnecessary to submit them in our newspaper and to discuss them. Would this not be the same as running into open doors? It would be so, if it were not true that violations of the principles and norms of party work and leadership evoke these questions again and again. Such is the case with the experience of the author of the aforementioned letter. Presumably, our readers will respond to this letter in different ways and therefore we are addressing them with the invitation to share their opinion on the letter, as well as to tell us how their own party organizations are treating the opinions of communists -- whether they respect these opinions, and how they are expressing this respect. Please, write us at the following address: RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board, "Party Life" department. Sofia 1000, Lenin Avenue 47."

TODOROV INTERVIEWED ON GRECO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

AU141048 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 12 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, paid an official visit to Greece. Immediately after his return to Sofia, Comrade Stanko Todorov was kind enough to grant the following interview to the Daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT:

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT]: How are relations between Bulgaria and Greece developing?

[Todorov]: During the 7-day visit of our Bulgarian parliamentary delegation to the Republic of Greece we had the pleasure of meeting and talking to the following, most distinguished leaders of our southern neighbor country:

President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Papandreou, as well as Ioannis Alveras, president of the parliament; Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Arsensis, minister of national economy; Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee; and Konstandinos Mitsotakis, chairman of the New Democracy Party; as well as many other leading officials from the government and members of parliament.

During all these meetings and talks we categorically confirmed that the relations between Bulgaria and Greece are very good and that they are dynamically developing along ascending lines. These relations represent an example of active cooperation between two countries with different sociopolitical systems belonging to two different military-political alliances.

[OTECHESTEVEN FRONT]: How was this achieved?

[Todorov]: Bulgarian-Greek relations are developing in the spirit of the agreements reached between the two countries' first leaders -- Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, the president of Greece, as well as Andreas Papandreou, prime minister. These relations are the result of the correct policy conducted by the Bulgarian state for peace, understanding, and cooperation among Balkan peoples. This constructive, peaceloving policy conducted by Bulgaria is shared not only by the Greek leaders, but is deeply rooted among the overwhelming majority of the Greek people. The idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is widely supported by the government, parliament, and people of Greece.

ZHIVKOV GREETS OAU MEMBERS, DENOUNCES IMPERIALISM

AU141036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 84 p 1

[Greetings Message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to the participants in the 20th session of the conference of OAU member states' heads of state and government leaders in Addis Ababa]

[Text] On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on my own behalf I convey the most sincere greetings to the participants in the 20th jubilee session of the conference of OAU member heads of state and government leaders.

Throughout the years of its existence, the OAU has asserted itself as an important political forum for the African peoples, waging a struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid and for national independence and economic autonomy.

The voice of the African peoples in defense of peace and security throughout the world, against the danger of nuclear war threatening mankind, for implementing real disarmament measures, and establishing just and equal international economic relations is being raised with increasing power and growing conviction.

Your conference is taking place under the circumstances of an extremely complicated international situation, as a result of the trend of policy adopted by the most reactionary and militarist circles of imperialism, a trend of overt confrontation and diktat in international relations and one leading toward a persistent increase of tension between states and to intensification of the danger of nuclear disaster. In Africa and in other parts of the world these circles are conducting a policy of interference in the domestic affairs of other states, a policy of economic blackmail, terror, and violence, and a policy of maintaining existing hotbeds of tension and fanning others.

This is why it is the duty of all countries and peoples throughout the world to join their efforts for successful resistance to this extremely dangerous, militarist policy of imperialism.

The policy of destabilization, of political and economic blackmail conducted by the racist regime in Pretoria against the African neighbor countries, with the full support of the most reactionary circles of imperialism and above all of American imperialism, represents a serious threat against peace.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the decisions of the OAU and of the United Nations to immediately stop the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa and to grant the right of self-determination to the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, their sole legitimate representative, as well as to liquidate the disgraceful apartheid system.

Loyal to its internationalist foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria once more confirms it unshakable solidarity with the efforts of African states to enhance the position and role of the OAU, not only within the borders of the African continent but also on an international scale. We are confident that the African countries will gallantly resist the attempts of imperialism and reaction to weaken the OAU and that they will be able to protect and consolidate the unity and cohesion of this organization.

I sincerely wish the participants in the 20th OAU conference successful and fruitful work in implementing the noble goals of the organization for the freedom and independent development of the African peoples along the path of progress and for the sake of peace, understanding and security on our planet.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH LATIN AMERICA SET UP

AU141447 Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 14 (BTA) -- "We express warmest solidarity with new Nicaragua staunchly defending the gains of her people's Sandinista Revolution from the permanent provocations and threats on the part of imperialism and reaction," is emphasized in the first declaration of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin American founded here today.

The major task of the newly set up Committee will be to aid the struggle of the Latin American peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism, and fascism for their free and peaceful economic, social and cultural development. The Committee will promote the consolidation and extending the contacts and ties with the progressive movements and the public in the Latin American countries. The committee unites prominent Bulgarian public figures, representatives of different organizations and unions in Bulgaria, scientists, cultural workers, etc.

The Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America expresses the Bulgarian public's "unreserved backing to the just struggle of the peoples of that restless continent for real national independence, peace and social progress". The declaration resolutely condemns the U.S. military intervention and ongoing occupation of Grenada, whose independence and natinal sovereignty were most brutally violated by Washington. Solidarity is expressed with heroic Cuba, with the fighters and patriots of El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay and other countries.

The committee supports the efforts for a political peaceful settling of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean Basin on the basis of unconditional discontinuation of Washington's intervention in the home affairs of the countries in that part of the world. Conviction is expressed that with the help of international solidarity the just cause of the Latin American countries will triumph.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES DOS SANTOS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU131102 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 84 pp 1,2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the country's national holiday, the ninth anniversary of its declaration of independence:

During the last 9 years of free and independent development, the friendly people of Angola, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, their militant vanguard, have achieved considerable successes in their country's national restoration and in implementing basic, progressive changes in all fields of life. The international prestige of the People's Republic of Angola is constantly growing thanks to its active anti-imperialist policy and thanks to its contribution to the struggle to liquidate the last remnants of colonialism, racism, and apartheid on the African continent.

The telegram confirms the unchanging solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and all our people with the heroic and selfless struggle waged by the Angolan people for the protection of their national sovereignty, in defense of its revolutionary achievements, against the actions of the South African aggressors, and against the counterrevolutionary gangs inside the country which are supported by the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism in the United States and by its NATO allies.

The telegram expresses wishes for even greater, new successes in the struggle waged by the friendly people of Angola to build their own beautiful motherland along the chosen path of socialist development. The telegram also expresses confidence that the existing relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of both peoples, for the sake of peace and social progress in the world, and on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which are also laid down as the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SOFIA SOVIET FRIENDSHIP EXHIBITION

AU131038 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] For several days an uninterrupted stream of visitors viewed the "Soviet Russia Today" exhibition organized at the Sofia University hall. Our public was very pleased to be able to become familiar with the ascending development and remarkable achievements of the RSFSR, which are so convincingly presented in the exhibition. This exhibition is a supreme manifestation of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Days devoted to the RSFSR and it was visited by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and BCP Central Committee general secretary.

Yesterday the organizers of the exhibition enthusiastically greeted the 200,000th visitor -- Engineer Lyuben Karavelov -- who is the leader of the "Leonid Brezhnev" brigade at the Sofia electronics plant. Aleksey Sakharov, director of the exhibition, presented a Russian samovar to the visitor as a souvenir. Many outstanding Bulgarian scientists and public figures have signed the guest book.

Students, workers, soldiers, men, and women constantly fill the exhibition hall and many collective visits are being organized, not only from Sofia enterprises and offices, but also from all parts of the country.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW ECONOMIC MEETING

AU141411 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1400 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] On 14 November Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the 28th session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which opens tomorrow.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1985 SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU181913 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 14 (BTA) -- A trade protocol for 1985 was signed in Tirana between Bulgaria and Albania. The document was signed by the deputy foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Mr. Marin Marinov and Mr. Pajtim Ajazi.

AID SENT TO KAMPUCHEA TO HELP FLOOD VICTIMS

AU141815 Sofia BTA in English 1646 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi, November 14 (BTA corr) -- The Bulgarian Red Cross dispatched 69 tons of fabrics, medicines, powdered milk and notebooks for Kampuchea's population affected by the recent big floods. The aid was delivered to the Kampuchean Govenment by Mr Lyuben Damyanov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Kampuchea.

Mr Kim Seng, Kampuchea's minister of health and social insurance, deeply thanked the Bulgarian party, Government, and people for their timely material aid and for their all-round backing to the cause of the Kampuchean people for national restoration.

KAPEK DISCUSSES PARTY WORK WITH PZPR GROUP

LD150446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] In Prague today, Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague municipal party committee, met with members of the Warsaw PZPR Committee delegation. The delegation is headed by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee. In a comradely conversation they spoke about the initiative of workers in fulfilling the tasks of the national economy and the [word indistinct] program of the National Front and the role of Polish workmen and technicians in construction work in Prague. The sides exchanged experiences from party and mass political work and also discussed implementing party policy in higher education.

INDUSTRY MINISTER SAUL MEETS DPRK VICE PREMIER

LD142007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy industry, received in Prague today Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK. The two officials had talks on the possibility of further developing Czechoslovak-Korean cooperation in metallurgy and heavy industry. They paid special attention to cooperation in the area of nonferrous metals and the magnesite industry, as well as the participation of Czechoslovak heavy industry in the building of Korean metallurgical enterprises.

HUSAK, OTHER LEADERS GREET ANGOLA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU131548 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 9 Nov (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Jose Eduard dos Santos, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, a congratulatory telegram on his country's state holiday, the ninth anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

In the telegram they confirmed the Czechoslovak working people's firm international solidarity with the people of Angola in their struggle for the defense of revolutionary achievements, the country's sovereignty, and the country's territorial integrity against the attacks of imperialism, of the South African racist regime, and of the domestic reactionaries. They also expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two parties and countries, and the people of Czechoslovakia and Angola will continue to deepen and develop successfully.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES COLOMBIAN CP LEADER

AU141100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, CTK -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, congratulated Gilberto Vieira on the latters's reelection as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia.

STROUGAL ATTENDS ENERGY CONSERVATION EXHIBITION

LD121341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The international Pragotherm-84 heating, air-conditioning, ventilation and refrigeration exhibition opened today in Prague. The opening ceremony was attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; and by other officials.

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and energy, in an opening address, stressed that the objective of the exhibition is to promote efficient domestic and public consumption of fuel and energy.

PRAGUE REPORTS PROGRESS OF AUTUMN HARVESTING

LD140022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Hana Krystofova report]

[Text] The favorable weather is making it possible for the autumn harvest and other field work to continue at full speed. According to information released today by the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 99 percent of the sugar beet crop has already been harvested, which means that only 1,400 hectares remain to be harvested in the Czech Socialist Republic. The sugar beet harvest is already over in the North Bohemian, East Bohemian, and South Moravian regions.

Another task now under way is completion of the harvest of corn for seed: 82 percent of this crop has now been gathered, and the remaining area, amounting to a total of 4,400 hectares, is located in the North Bohemian, Central Bohemian, and South Moravian regions. Autumn plowing has been completed in 85 percent of the arable land of the Czech Socialist Republic.

LEADERS SPEAK AT DINNER FOR PDRY'S MUHAMMAD

Honecker Toast

AU131524 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 84 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a dinner in the State Council building in honor of PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on 8 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear comrades and friends: I am very pleased to most cordially welcome you, dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and the comrades and friends accompanying you once again. Your visit is another significant milestone in the relations between our parties, states, and peoples. These relations are characterized by long, close friendship, comradely cooperation, and anti-imperialist solidarity. Together we struggle to prevent a nuclear inferno and preserve peace, for independence and social progress.

From our present meeting will come important stimuli for deepening our cooperation. This view was confirmed for me by the friendly and trustful talks which we were able to conduct today.

Friendship Treaty Introduced New Phase in the Relations

I would like to recall the eventful days of my visit in 1979 to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. The treaty on friendship and cooperation between our states introduced a new phase in our mutual relations. We are continuously conducting an exchange of political views.

This was also expressed in my recent meeting with you, dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, on the occasion of the Ethiopian revolution ceremonies in Addis Ababa.

We are constantly implementing the agreement on long-term cooperation between the SED and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]. The joint commission for political consultations is working successfully.

We were able to note with great satisfaction that our peoples have achieved further impressive progress in their construction work. We appreciate the active contribution of the PDRY in the United Nations and in the Nonaligned Movement for the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. It has become an influential, stable factor for the Middle East peace. It efficiently works to eliminate the hotbeds of tension in this region.

Deep Changes in the PDRY

Far-reaching social changes have transformed the PDRY's appearance. The people of the GDR link their respect for the successes of the Yemeni people in overcoming their difficult heritage and in building a new social order with comprehensive internationalist solidarity.

I congratulate you most cordially on the significant progress made by the PDRY working people under the leadership of the YSP.

Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear comrades: As you know, the GDR people celebrated the 35th anniversary of the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil a few weeks ago. The good achievements we have made in all fields stimulate the people's readiness for action and also promote their confidence to successfully accomplish the significant tasks which we have set for ourselves in further implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

GDR Fulfills Its Internationalist Commitment Reliably

Once again it has been shown that the GDR's prosperity is based on the foundation of the indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and our permanent rooting in the socialist community. This is also the decisive prerequisite for the future prosperity of our country.

In this certainty, the working people of our Republic are preparing for the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism. By strengthening the GDR they make an important contribution to securing peace and to checking all imperialist plans for a crusade against real socialism. Located at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, the GDR will continue to fulfill its internationalist commitment as a reliable cornerstone of peace in Europe.

Dear Comrade General Secretary, we completely agree in our assessment of the international situation. The confrontation and intensive armament policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States and NATO, threatens the vital interests of the peoples. This policy is marked by the striving for military superiority, by interference in the internal affairs of other states, and by political, economic, and military pressure, including the use of brutal military force.

Today there can be nothing more important than preventing the danger of nuclear catastrophe and securing peace on a lasting basis by arms limitation and disarmament, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The path to achieving the necessary change for the better is through ending the arms race fanned by imperialism, preventing the militarization of space, and through effective steps toward disarmament, above all concerning nuclear mass destruction weapons. In the declarations of Prague and Moscow the Warsaw Pact states have presented their program for this task.

Treaty on the Renunciation of Force Would Be of Great Value

Recently Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, once again took the initiative in order to achieve real results in securing peace through negotiations. In his interview with THE WASHINGTON POST he presented proposals that can lead to the solution of urgent problems of arms limitation and disarmament. We fully support these proposals. It is up to the United States and NATO follow up their words on peace with deeds.

In particular, concluding a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which at the same time would be open to all interested parties, would be of great value. The same applies to an agreement on the limitation and reduction of armament budgets. Thus the interests of the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America would also be taken into account. These states feel the consequences of the imperialist confrontational policy and its political, economic, and social development more and more strongly.

We pay great tribute to the contribution which you, dear Yemeni comrades, are making to support the peace policy of the socialist community.

Everything Possible Must Be Done To Prevent a Nuclear Inferno

In addition, the GDR will in the future continue to strengthen cooperation with all forces ready for peace. Everything possible must be done to prevent a nuclear inferno. The results of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned states, within the framework of the UN General Assembly, offer a good basis for this.

Dear comrades, the main hindrance to peace and security in the Middle East is the continued aggression of Israel. We know ourselves to be one with the forces that support the initiative of the Soviet Union for a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the problems of the Middle East. The GDR fully supports this significant step by the USSR.

Implementation of the Legitimate Rights of the Palestinian People Is the Essential Question

In agreement with the majority of states, we are in favor of convening an international Middle East conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians, in particular the right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state, remains of central importance for a peaceful solution.

A growing threat to peace in the Middle East is the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. It expresses the striving to involve the Arab region more deeply in the global confrontation course of imperialism, of expanding the military presence of imperialism, and of expanding the NATO's sphere of influence in this part of the world.

In order to foil such plans, it is more urgent than ever that all peace forces act jointly. The GDR will continue to support the progressive Arab forces in warding off the imperialist policy.

Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, we note with satisfaction that the relations between our states and peoples have developed well in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields. There are all the prerequisites for further expanding them. Here the close and trusting cooperation of the SED and YSP are of decisive significance.

The Visit Will Make Our Cooperation Even Closer

Your visit to our country will make this alliance even closer. Together we are firmly determined to further deepen the friendship and cooperation of our parties, states, and peoples to our mutual advantage on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Dear comrades and friends, I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to:

-- the firm militant community between the SED and the YSP, the fraternal cooperation of the GDR and the PDRY,

-- new successes in the struggle for peace, security, and social progress,

-- the well-being of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers,

-- the well-being of all those present here.

Muhammad Addresses Banquet

GF121730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Nov 84

["Text" of toast delivered by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a banquet given in his honor by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, at the State Council building in Berlin on 8 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, comrades and friends. [Words indistinct] to renew our meeting with you [words indistinct] for cooperation and friendship [words indistinct] between our friendly countries, parties, and peoples in various fields.

Practical life has proved that the friendship between the PDRY and the GDR, on the basis of the increased strength of our joint struggle, in accordance with the great ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, has developed further and has been strengthened. It is fitting that we point out with great pride and satisfaction that the strong strategic alliance between the PDRY and GDR and the other states of the socialist community is the source of the revolution taking place in our country under the leadership of the YSP. This party is a factor in the struggle of the revolutionary world movement, in the fight to build a new world under the banner of freedom, socialism, and peace.

At this happy moment, it pleases me to express gratitude, in the name of the YSP Central Committee and oour people, for the noble internationalist support which the GDR party, government, and people are extending to our country for the sake of social development and for completing the tasks of the social sphere of the national-democratic revolution. This support is in line with the support the GDR is giving to the just causes and rights of the Arab people and other peoples fighting for their freedom and social progress. We are determined to continue to strengthen the relations of internationalism between our parties and countries which are based on the friendship and cooperation treaty. We are confident that the visit we are making to the GDR and the meetings and talks which we will hold with its top party and state officials, headed by dear Comrade Erich Honecker, will serve the continuation of relations between our parties and countries. They will also provide the chance for us to exchange information and views on issues which concern our friendly countries.

The workers of our country are building the first worker and peasant power in the Arab world. They are tackling successfully the tasks of the national-democratic revolution with a socialist orientation under the leadership of the Yemeni working class and the YSP.

In this spirit the workers of our country are preparing the party congress of our party which will be held in October 1985. At the same time they are working energetically on the realization of the Second 5-Year Plan and are preparing for the Third 5-Year Plan of socioeconomic development.

We in the PDRY, while taking pride in the successes our people have achieved, view with admiration the great successes scored by the toilers and workers of the GDR under the leadership of the SED which have made your country a great bastion of developed socialism and a prominent factor in the internationalist struggle to achieve freedom and progress and protect international peace and security.

Our people have shared with great enthusiasm the joy of the GDR people on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. It was convincing proof of the stability of the socialist order in the GDR and increases the importance and viability of the great successes of socialism the GDR workers have achieved. These are taking place in the heart of the European Continent, which is witnessing at present a drastic escalation of the aggressive policy of American imperialism and its NATO allies, which aims at undermining the security of the European Continent and the whole world, since these circles insist on subjecting the whole of humanity to the dangers of total destruction by pursuing a course of arms race, the militarization of space, the production and stockpiling of mass destruction weapons, and the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe, while ignoring the peace efforts and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the preservation of world peace, and the banning of the dangers of a destructive nuclear catastrophe for the world. These constructive initiatives and efforts are greatly supported by the public in all European countries and by all peace-loving powers.

It can be noted that the feverish aggressive activity of the imperialist circles on the European Continent is supplemented by the diverse aggressive and expansionist procedures of imperialist circles in the various parts of the world, together with the increased aggressive striving of the imperialist world system. This aggression is one of the most prominent characteristics of the worldwide general crisis of capitalism in our present time.

In addition to the critical situation in Europe, imperialist circles, led by the U.S. Administration, continues to fan centers of tension in various parts of the world, using all forms of conspiracies and aggression against independent countries and national liberation movements, as well as against leaders of countries whose independent policies and anti-imperialist stands do not suit them. These circles recently have continued to deploy bases and mobile and stationary fleets along the coasts of continents and gateways to oceans and seas, fan international crises, and encourage the use of force in resolving international conflicts, with the aim of creating pretexts to interfere in the affairs of independent countries and to strike at national liberation movements in many parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In view of the vital and strategic importance in the world occupied by the Near East, these imperialist circles are fanning the areas of tension which exist in this sensitive area. They are continuing their support for and aid in various forms to Israel in the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and their disregard of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The efforts of imperialist forces since the end of the seventies to expand military bases, deploy naval units, hold maneuvers, send naval fleets to the entrance of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Horn of Africa, and to disseminate the untrue claim of an alleged Soviet danger, aim at similar objectives. The goal is the justification of American military presence in that region and the fanning of differences in order to thus make preparations for enforcing imperialist hegemony over the resources and the wealth of that region.

Our country has always opposed all forms of aggression and expansion by the forces of the imperialist-Zionist alliance in the Arab region. It welcomed the constructive peace efforts and initiatives undertaken by the Soviet Union in 1980 in which the Soviet Union called for the dissolution of the foreign bases in the Indian Ocean, and also the new Soviet proposals concerning the convening of an international conference to solve the Near East conflict.

As you know, our country has made many peaceful proposals and initiatives to achieve cooperation among the countries overlooking the Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Horn of Africa to ensure free international shipping in these international water passages and to protect their security and independence. It has also condemned the Iraq-Iran war since its outbreak and has called, and is still calling, for resolving disputes between the two warring parties through peaceful means.

Events and developments in the Arab region have confirmed that it is impossible to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Near East without recognizing the legitimate rights for which the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, have been fighting. These include primarily their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to create their own independent state. Events have also proved that imperialism is not in a position to regain its colonialist domination in the region through the establishment of bases and fleets or all manner of plots and aggression, for the people's desire for freedom and independence will in the long term always be stronger. International terror as practiced in many regions of the world by the imperialist circles will not intimidate us and will not prevent the peoples from realizing their objectives and wishes.

In this connection, our country will continue its struggle against the plots of imperialist countries to regain hegemony over our region. It will also continue to support all countries and peoples, standing in the trench with them, in fighting imperialist forces and their stooges. In this framework, we will continue our solidarity with Syria, Algeria, Nicaragua, Cuba, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and the DPRK against all forms of imperialist and reactionary plots aimed at undermining the independence, sovereignty, and unity of these countries. We also support the struggle of the people in Western Sahara, El Salvador, Chile, Grenada, Namibia, South Africa, and other peoples fighting for their freedom and progress.

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, comrades, and friends, once again, I would like to express our overwhelming joy over our meeting with our friends and partners in principles and objectives — the leaders of the GDR, the country of progressive socialism. While expressing gratitude for the internationalist feelings which we have felt in the GDR people, I thank you, comrades, for your hospitality to us during our visit to your (?noble) country.

POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Siwicki Visits Dresden Academy

LD132324 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The Polish military delegation led by Defense Minister Army General Florian Siwicki today visited the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden.

Lieutenant General Professor Hans Wiesner, the commandant of the academy, told him that its graduates were honorably fulfilling their class assignment to reliably protect socialism and peace alongside the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies. Army General Siwicki inspected the academy's training facilities and attended a class with Polish officer cadets.

Hoffmann, Siwicki Address Meeting

LD150454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Nov (ADN) -- Since the signing of the Warsaw Treaty nearly 30 years ago, the members of the GDR National People's Army (NVA) have cooperated extremely well with their allies east of the Oder and Neisse, militarily and politically in protecting socialism and securing peace against all imperialist plots. This was stated by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo, at a meeting of brotherhood-in-arms at the Karol Swierczewski NVA regiment today. He said that it is more imperative than ever to strengthen this alliance as a united and cohesive response to the confrontation and arms buildup policy of imperialism.

The meeting was the highlight of the third day of the visit to the GDR by a Polish military delegation under Defense Minister Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member.

Army General Hoffmann said: "The intense war preparations by the NATO Armed Forces and U.S. military adventures in the Middle East and Central America, and specifically its preparations to invade Nicaragua, which our working people and soldiers fervently condemn, highlight the danger of the imperialist confrontation policy." The strength of the Soviet Union and socialism as a whole has averted a third world war for nearly 40 years. It is important therefore to do everything in order to remain strong and invincible in every way: economically, politically, technically, and militarily.

Under SED leadership, and firmly integrated in the socialist defense alliance, the GDR working people and NVA personnel will act on Lenin's principle of combining the struggle for peace with the constant preparedness to repel any aggressor, he said.

Army Gen Siwicki recalled the common struggle of German and Polish international brigade members and antifascists, which laid the foundation for the development of their class-based military alliance. Today's friendship and cooperation between the fraternal countries is the consummation of a historic process. It is reflected in joint exercises and a steadily developing exchange of experience.

Turning to the stationing of American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, he said: "All these missiles are aimed at us, at the towns and villages of the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and the other allies." That was the path taken by imperialism with the aim of shifting the global military balance in its favor. This policy of confrontation is reflected not only in the military domain. "Ideological diversion, political aggression, and economic blackmail constitute the broad front of the imperialist attack." The Polish Army is ready and able securely to defend socialist gains and the cause of peace alongside the Soviet Army and the other Warsaw Pact armies.

PRC DELEGATIONS VISIT VARIOUS ENTERPRISES

Vocational Delegation Ends Stay

AU141920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The delegation of PRC vocational training experts under the leadership of Meng Guang Ping, head of the Main Administration for Vocational and Technical Education in the Education Ministry, completed its 2-week visit to the GDR on 12 November. During numerous informative talks with leading vocational training cadres of the central and local state apparatus, visits to vocational training schools, and an enterprise studio for the advanced training of vocational training cadres, as well as to a vocational counseling center, the group had comprehensively acquainted itself with the GDR vocational training system and with its capacity. During final talks with Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training, the Chinese guests paid high tribute to the GDR's vocational training and expressed their interest in future cooperation between the state organs of the two countries in this field.

Electronics Minister in Erfurt

AU141900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Erfurt (ADN) -- PRC Minister of Electronics Industry Jiang Zemin, who is visiting the GDR, saw the Erfurt Karl Marx Microelectronics VEB Enterprise. He acquainted himself with the responsibility of that enterprise for the national economy. At the microelectronics combine's center for application he studied examples of the application of microelectronics in the GDR.

On the same day Jiang Zemin also visited the Soemmerda robotron VEB enterprise. The production of rotary and needle printers as well as other products of the enterprise was shown to the guest.

Stoph Meets Chinese Minister

LD150027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Nov (ADN) -- The visit to the GDR by Chinese Minister for the Electronics Industry Jiang Zemin illustrates the mutually beneficial development of bilateral relations. This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph when he received the Chinese minister today. Willi Stoph expounded the GDR's foreign policy activities, which are aimed at reducing international tensions caused by the confrontation and arms buildup policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO. He stressed that the GDR, in firm alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, was doing all it could, in the interests of a lasting peace, in order to achieve progress in limiting and reducing armaments, through constructive negotiations based on the principle of equality and equal security.

Minister Jiang Zemin said that the results of his talks in electronics industrial centers would open up further possibilities to deepen cooperation in a sector which is important for the future. On the same day he visited the electronics components factory in Teltow, Potsdam Bezirk.

DOHLUS HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN CP LEADER

LD132045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- The paramount concern of communists is to safeguard world peace. This was stated by Horst Dohlus, SED Politburo member and secretary of its Central Committee, and Karl Reiter, member of the Austrian Communist Party Politburo and secretary of its Central Committee, during a talk in Berlin today. The SED and the Austrian Communist Party will fight strenuously to avert the danger of nuclear disaster inherent in the confrontation policy and arms buildup of the most aggressive imperialist circles, notably the United States and NATO, and to bring about a change of attitude towards disarmament and detente. They support the recent Soviet proposals to this end.

Both men praised the successful development of GDR-Austrian cooperation as evidence of the benefit of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and as a contribution to European peace and security. They affirmed their resolve to deepen fraternal cooperation on the proven basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Austrian Communist Party delegation, led by Karl Reiter, is visiting the GDR to exchange experiences and views on current matters concerning the work of both parties.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS, REGRETS TO ORTEGA

Congratulations on Election

AU141016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to the elected president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commandante of the revolution, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and coordinator of the Government Council for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Distinguished Comrade Daniel Ortega:

I convey most cordial congratulations to you on your election as president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

I wish you success and personal well-being in exercising your high office for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people in continuation of the process of national and democratic renewal embarked upon under the leadership of the FSLN.

I assure you of the declared will of the GDR to consolidate and deepen, in the future as in the past, the relations between our peoples and governments which are marked by a spirit of friendship and solidarity.

Condolences on Schmidt Death

AU140920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram of condolence to Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, member of the FSLN national leadership, coordinator of the Government Council for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and president-elect of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Distinguished Comrade Daniel Ortega:

The report of the death of Enrique Schmidt, subcommandante and minister of posts and telecommunications, has deeply shaken us. He gave his life for the defense of his fatherland and fell in the struggle against those forces which, with foreign support, have undertaken to prevent the Nicaraguan people from embarking on the road to national, democratic renewal, while asserting their right to self-determination.

On the loss that your country has suffered with Enrique Schmidt's death, I express heartfelt condolences to you on behalf of the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the GDR people, and of my own behalf.

HONECKER GREETS COLOMBIAN CP LEADER ON ELECTION

AU150820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, in Bogota:

Dear Comrade Vieira:

On your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, I convey to you cordial congratulations. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I wish you much success for the future and creative vigor in your responsible function at the head of the fraternal Colombian party.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

AU141026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

Distinguished Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, as well as of my own behalf, I convey to you, to the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and to the people of the Angolan People's Republic the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of the Angolan People's Republic.

It is because of the self-sacrificing and heroic struggle of the Angolan people, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, and thanks to international solidarity that it was possible to successfully defend the development road embarked upon toward revolutionary transformation of your country against the brutal aggression of the South African racist regime as well as against all attacks and to accomplish important political, economic and social changes. I assure you of the inviolable, active solidarity of the GDR people in this struggle.

The fraternal relations between our two friendly parties, states, and people have dynamically developed in all fields of social life on the proven basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. This fills me with pleasure and satisfaction. I am firmly convinced that this trustful cooperation in the joint struggle against the aggressive imperialist policy of confrontation and acceleration of the arms race, and in preserving and securing peace and overcoming racism and apartheid will further consolidate and deepen.

Distinguished Comrade President, accept my best wishes for further success, good health and creative vigor.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER IN MEXICO

LD150053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Nov (ADN) -- Dr Eduard Schwierz, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, had economic talks in Mexico on multilateral cooperation between the CEMA countries and Mexico and on increasing bilateral trade and industrial cooperation in selected engineering fields between the GDR and Mexico. During his visit to Mexico for the fifth session of the CEMA-Mexico Joint Commission and the opening of Camexpo-84, the first CEMA joint exhibition, he met with representatives of the Mexican Government and industry. Schwierz is chairman of the GDR side of the joint commission.

He had talks with Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Mexico's minister of trade and industrial development; Francisco Labastida Ochoa, minister of mining, energy, and state industry; Jorge E. Navarrete, deputy foreign minister; Jose Juan de Olloqui, president of the nationalized banks of Mexico; Manuel Armandariz, director general of Mexico's Foreign Trade Institute; and other Mexican Government and business leaders.

KLEIBER, IRAQI MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD150025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR and Iraq want to systematically develop their economic cooperation in such fields as electrification, power engineering, and general engineering, even under the present complicated external conditions. This was stated in Berlin today by Guenther Kleiber, GDR deputy chairman and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Dr Hilal Abbud Taqi [spelling as received], deputy minister of planning of Iraq.

Guenther Kleiber, who chairs the standing GDR-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, stressed the GDR's interest in continued participation in Iraqi investment projects. This applies chiefly to fields in which both states have long cooperated such as agricultural machinery, food industry equipment, road vehicles, signals and safety equipment, pumping stations, and repair workshops.

Hilal Abbud Taqi was pleased with the continuity of bilateral cooperation and said that the agreements made at the ninth meeting of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation provided good conditions for the development of bilateral economic relations.

SINDERMANN, PEOPLE'S CHAMBER GROUP VISIT MOSCOW

For reports on the visit to Moscow by the People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, see the Eastern Europe section of the 15 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SED'S SCHUERER HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

For reports on the visit to Moscow by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, see the Eastern Europe section of the 15 November DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI, KADAR DISCUSS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ISSUES

AU131544 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of First Secretary Janos Kadar and on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier of the PPR, paid a friendly working visit to Budapest on 9 November.

Janos Kadar and Premier Gyorgy Lazar exchanged views with Wojciech Jaruzelski during the visit. Gyula Horn and Istvan Katona, heads of departments of the Central Committee, participated in the talks. Janos Kadar gave a luncheon in honor of the Polish guest, which was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth, and Miklos Ovari, members of the MSZMP Politburo; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege; Gyula Horn; and Istvan Katona. Gyorgy Biczo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Warsaw, and Jerzy Zielinski, ambassador of the PPR in Budapest, participated in the program of the visit. Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski held a discussion in private within the framework of the working visit.

At the discussions, Janos Kadar provided information about the domestic position of the Hungarian People's Republic, the tasks of socialist consctruction now on the agenda, and preparations for the 13th MSZMP Congress planned for the spring of 1985. He reaffirmed the solidarity of the MSZMP and the Hungarian people with the consistent struggle waged by the PZPR and Polish patriots on the path of socialist emergence.

Wojciech Jaruzelski provided information on the social and economic position of the PPR and the socialist renewal that is being consistently realized despite the complex conditions. He also gave a briefing about the 17th Central Committee plenum and the tasks arising from it.

Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski reviewed timely issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement. They stressed that, in accordance with the January 1983 Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries, preserving peace and security in Europe and, above all, restraining the arms race are of particular importance. Janos Kadar reaffirmed that the Hungarian People's Republic supports all efforts to liquidate the political and economic discriminatory measures against the PPR and restore normal interstate relations.

It was concluded at the meeting that Hungarian-Polish relations are developing extensively in all areas in the spirit of what was resolved at the time of the April 1982 Budapest visit of a Polish party-government delegation and the October 1983 Warsaw visit of a Hungarian party-government delegation. They expressed the conviction that the recently concluded complex program elaborated for the development of long-term relations will impart additional impetus to the intensification of cooperation between the two countries. They emphasized the importance of a further expansion of the barter trade. They reaffirmed the mutual interest of the two parties and the two governments in expanding up-to-date forms of economic cooperation and various joint ventures.

The talks between Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski took place in the spirit of traditional Hungarian-Polish friendship and an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust and they contributed to strengthening multifaceted relations between the two countries and peoples. This also serves well the unity of the Warsaw Pact countries and the cause of cooperation realized within the framework of CEMA.

Wojciech Jaruzelski returned to Warsaw on the evening of 9 November.

LOSONCZI SPEAKS, HOLDS DISCUSSIONS IN INDONESIA

LD150428 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] You will now hear a detailed report from our special correspondent, Zsolt Szalay, about the rich program of the president of the Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi, in Jakarta today:

[Szalay] At a gala dinner given in his honor, Pal Losonczi said: Hungary and Indonesia have always been guided in their relations by mutual respect and esteem, as well as by the desire to get to know one another better and by the principle of mutually advantageous cooperation. What is needed now, noted the president of the Presidential Council, is for our experts to work out the concrete conditions and framework for fruitful economic and commercial relations, and for us to create a suitable atmosphere for their speedy implementation.

Today's Jakarta discussions were the initial steps towards this by both sides. Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade, agreed with his Indonesian counterpart on setting up an economic mixed committee. The other document, which was signed on the Hungarian side by Imre Szekacs, managing director of Tesco, is the work program for the next 2 years, that is 1985-1986, of the 1961 technological-scientific cooperation agreement. This provides for Hungary to send experts to Indonesia, which will in turn send students on scholarships to Hungary. The exchange of experts and of various technological-scientific information will increase.

However, apart from the two agreements, the most important part of the president of the Presidential Council's Jakarta agenda was his 2 and 1/2 hour private discussion with the head of state Suharto. In the discussion they both affirmed that the two countries are ready to broaden relations. In this exchange of views, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, international issues were also on the agenda. At the gala dinner tonight, President Suharto alluded to these in his toast, saying that Indonesia urges all the interested parties involved in world conflicts to use moderation. He believes that if Southeast Asia can achieve peace and stability and make it possible for the countries of the region to concentrate on solving the most serious problem of social and economic development, that in itself will contribute to a more peaceful world.

In his reply Pal Losonczi pointed out that in his opinion, in unfavorable international conditions, the responsibility of the big and the small states grows equally. Therefore, the Hungarian People's Republic, in accordance with its modest possibilities, is doing everything in its power to contribute actively to the cause of international peace and security, and to the maintenance and consolidation of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems. A whole series of Hungarian concrete and realistic proposals, submitted jointly with our allies, proves that we strive honestly and consistently for the peaceful negotiated settlement of disputed international issues, in accordance with the principles of equal security and equality. We are also ready for a substantive study of all other proposals which serve these objectives.

It is our conviction, the president of the Presidential Council continued, that by maintaining direct dialogue between states and by urging an expansion of bilateral relations, we can contribute in a useful way to the cause of international peace and security and to the vital improvement of the international atmosphere.

In the course of the day, members of Pal Losonczi's entourage also conducted discussions with their counterparts; thus, Janos Borbandi, deputy prime minister, talked to Ali Wardhana, who is the coordinating minister for finance, economics, and industry in the Indonesian cabinet.

EXPANDING ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR DISCUSSED

AU140937 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Nov 84 p 3

[Istvan Gabor Benedek article: "In a Qualitatively New Phase; Hungarian-Soviet Economic Relations Are Continuing To Expand"]

[Excerpt] Increasing Exports

Almost one-third of Hungary's foreign trade is with the Soviet Union, its largest trading partner. This will amount to R8.6-8.8 billion this year, 7 percent more than last year. We buy from the Soviet Union over 90 percent of our imported crude oil, 95 percent of our natural gas, 40 percent of our coal, 90 percent of our iron ore, 90 percent of our sawn timber, and 75 percent of our artificial fertilizer and its basic components. In our trade turnover, more than one-third of the mutual deliveries, some 40 percent of our exports, is based on agreements on specialization and cooperation in production, arising largely from long-term agreements. Strong ties link the two countries' metallurgy, machine, chemical, and light industries.

Approaching the end of the year, one can say about Hungarian sales this year that our enterprises have considerably increased exports to the Soviet Union as regards both value and quantity, thus reducing the Hungarian negative trade balance that had developed because of a deterioration of terms of trade, among other things.

The area of better quality goods and goods processed to a higher standard has increased and the regularity of deliveries has improved on both sides, although this cannot as yet be said in every sphere. Hungary has done a great deal to expand the capacity of railroad conveyance across the border. To overcome conveyance problems, which frequently still occur, the Hungarian side itself handles approximately 40 percent of the reloading onto wide-gauge railroad cars. Unfortunately, the transport of seasonal products, which make up such a considerable part of Hungarian exports, can be expected to cause problems to those concerned in spite of these extraordinary measures in the remaining weeks of the year. Our experts appreciate the efforts of Soviet conveyors and hope that the development projects being realized with up-to-date technology will lead to an undistrubed satisfaction of requirements at any given time as soon as possible.

Raw Materials, Energy

Only one full year, 1985, remains of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Because of the fact that Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technological relations are of determining signficance from the viewpoint of the medium and long-term development of our people's economy, it is understandable that vigorous work is already in progress on the main pillars of the next half-decade period and on a harmonious dovetailing of development concepts.

The task of plan coordination has about reached the half-way mark. Representatives of the two countries have already reviewed possibilities for the purchasing of Soviet hydrocarbons and raw materials and import conditions with respect to 1986-90. As is the case with the rest of the CEMA countries, the Soviet Union has taken it upon itself to satisfy Hungarian requirements at the 1985 level. We pay for these deliveries with goods desired by the Soviet Union. For the first time, the products that help supply the Soviet population will constitute the majority of our exports. Thus, the proportions of our sales will change during the next 5-year plan. For the raw materials and energy that are vital for the Hungarian people's economy, we must make what we supply more attractive.

Similar to the CEMA countries -- and this was noted also at the council's session in Cuba recently -- Hungary, too, will participate, commensurate with its resources and requirements, in the exploitation of new areas and make a few new investments in energy and energetics. Hungarian and Soviet experts will also examine what measures are necessary for constructing energetics bloc Nos 3 and 4 of the Paks nuclear power plant.

The already elaborated bilateral agreements on product specialization and cooperation will promote the development of the leading branches of industry both in 1985 and in the coming 5-year plan period. Within this framework, Hungary can be expected, among other things, to continue its expansion and further participation in the modernization of several Soviet industrial complexes. The participation of the Hungarian vehicle industry in the modernization and expansion of the Likino bus factory is a good example of this kind of cooperation. Our direct contacts with four Soviet socialist republics will intensify. The brisk cooperation that is developing with the Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan is giving a new impetus to coordinated scientific research, joint production, and foreign trade.

Mutual Interests

Guaranteeing balanced and planned Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation is important in itself because its dimensions and extent make an impact on the general progress of our country. However, the broader implications of relations are also of significance.

The intensifying specialization and cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises and barter trade between our countries at any given time and, within it, the quality and modernity of products, determine areas of development with other members of the socialist community just as much as with the industrially advanced countries and our partners in the developing world. The significance of Hungarian deliveries in the life of the Soviet economy is also beyond dispute. This mutuality and the identity of interests create the possibility for advancement at any given time in joint work.

LAZAR RECEIVES MOLDAVIAN SSR PREMIER 14 NOV

LD150019 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Ivan Ustiyan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, in Budapest Wednesday. Counsellor of Legation Ivan Aboimov, temporary charge d'affaires at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Budapest, was present at the cordial and comradely meeting. Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the Moldavian prime minister during the day. In the course of his visit Ivan Ustiyan visited the May 1 clothing factory, the quality shoe factory, and agricultural farms in the countryside.

CANADIAN TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD150538 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Hungary and Canada want to develop bilateral economic relations. This was agreed at the Budapest talks between Canadian Minister for International Trade James Kelleher and Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Marjai, by whom Kelleher was received. The Canadian politician also met Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; and Laszlo Kapolyi, head of the ministry of industry, and signed an agreement with Lajos Urban, minister of transport, on joint transport research. At the discussions it was stated that the growth of reciprocal goods transport is not hindered by disputes, but both countries should cooperate more actively than at present.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE REVIEWS CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD150919 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee is in session. At the proposal of the Politburo, the Central Committee is discussing substantive and organizational issues in connection with the preparations for the 13th party congress.

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER ECONOMIC STATISTICS RELEASED

LD142352 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- In the first three quarters of the year industrial production increased by 2.6 per cent, industrial home supplies by 0.7 per cent and export by 7.9 per cent. The number of employees in industry decreased by 7,700 (0.5 per cent) and per capita production increased by 3.1 per cent.

In the first nine months of the year the production of the construction industry decreased by 7.1 per cent, greater than planned. The number of employees decreased by 7,400 (2.6 per cent). By the end of last September 36,830 flats had been completed, slightly less than in the first three quarters of the previous year.

The same quantity of agricultural products were purchased as in the corresponding period of the previous year. Live animal sales increased by 5.3 per cent and that of animal products decreased by 1.2 per cent.

Small-scale trade at current prices increased by 9 per cent, and at comparative prices by 0.3 per cent. At the end of September consumer price index was 8.5 per cent higher than a year before and 1984 price changes account for 5 per cent of the increase.

Some 110,600 million forints were spent on investments, 1.8 per cent, at current prices, more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Accounted at current prices, import increased by 7.7 per cent and export by 10.5 per cent.

MINISTER CITES AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS

LD150544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Hungary's agrarian economy will close a successful year, though contradictions still remain. This was stated by Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, at the session of the central leadership of the Agricultural and Forestry Workers Trade Union. He said cereal producers have worked successfully, while meat producers have even overfulfilled the plan. The food economy in its entirety is expected to fulfill export tasks by the end of the year, although it is unfavorable that prices have fallen by over 10 percent; thus it is necessary to export a greater quantity of goods than last year for the same return. The minister criticized the contradictions of horticultural production and stressed that there is no professional justification for prices of vegetables and fruit to be high regardless of whether the crop is good or bad. He added that the ministry has made proposals for the situation to be altered.

AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT PRICES TO INCREASE

LD131946 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- Domestic [words indistinct] that procurement prices for certain farm produce is to be raised as from January 1, 1985. The change is justified by an increase in imported raw materials and the phasing out of government subsidies for herbicides and pesticides. The measures aim at improving the cost-efficiency of production and will not directly affect consumer prices. Preliminary estimates put the increase in agricultural production prices next year at 4,300 million forints. The price of fertilizer is to go up by an average 8 per cent, of machinery and components 11 per cent, and of herbicides and pesticides 4 to [number indistinct] per cent.

The procurement prices of vegetables, fruit, poultry, eggs and other produce sold by large and small scale farms to retailers or consumers are to increase by an average 3 to 4 per cent, which will bring 1,800 million forints in extra income for producers. Per quintal procurement prices for sugar beet is to go up on average from 90 forints to 100, depending on sugar content.

To promote cattle breeding, government subsidies are to go up as from early next year. Subsidy of beef is to rise from 6 forint to 7 per kilo, [words indistinct] milk from 1.6 forints to 2 per litre. Large-scale farms will receive the subsidy as increase in costs will take place especially in feed production. In sheep raising, where 81 per cent of the annual 50,000 tonnes of mutton output is exported, the procurement price of slaughter sheep is to rise from 69 forints to 78 and that of wool on average by four per cent. In order to promote export, the procurement price of winter [word indistinct] is to go up on average by 0.5 per cent.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES HOUSING PROBLEMS

AU131506 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Nov 84 p 5

[MTI report: "It Has Been Discussed by the Council of Ministers; Tasks of the Management of Dwellings"]

[Excerpts] At its 8 November session, the Council of Ministers reviewed the experiences obtained in the past 2 years with regard to the joint resolution passed by the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on 7 April 1982 on housing construction and maintenance, and the development and allocation and management of dwellings.

It concluded that the implementation of the tasks laid down in the resolution has begun and the practice of housing development and management has taken a favorable turn in terms of the new requirements.

While positive processes characterize the supply of dwellings, with regard to certain conditions for obtaining and maintaining dwellings the pace of progress lags behind that desired, and indeed new tensions have also arisen in the past 2 years. The waiting period for council dwellings has not appreciably shortened and the high prices of dwellings make construction on one's own initiative very difficult.

The waiting time for allotting homes to young married couples and families with several children, although largely the same quantity of dwellings have been allotted to them as in the precious years, is longer than is justified. On the basis of their own income and possibilities for saving, those beginning their careers, and primarily young families living in cities, are even today not able to set up an independent home without large-scale support. They system of allocation of so-called first dwellings is developing only slowly.

Great problems have been caused by the fact that dwelling construction costs have increased more than was expected. Dwelling construction costs have risen by more than 10 percent in the past 2 years. Thus, the burdens of families that obtain dwellings are unjustifiably great, and this most detrimentally affects the young families because their incomes have risen to an extent below the average and they do not yet have any appreciable ability to save.

Because of the increases in rent and the fact that a large portion of the burdens of renovation inside dwellings has been passed on to tenants, the population rightly expects increasingly more from the property administering organs. However, the activity of these organs has not improved to the desireable extent, the fulfillment of maintenance and servicing tasks is inadequate, and the duration and quality of work lag behind the expectations of tenants. Because of this the population's appraisal is becoming more and more unfavorable.

The government deems it as justified that, in obtaining a dwelling, the possibilities of young people should more perceptibly improve and, owing to the unfavorable dwelling conditions of families with small incomes and several children, social dwelling requirements should be satisfied more rapidly than heretofore and, consistent with their economic means, the councils should build more tenement dwellings in 1985.

From 1 January 1985, the government will increase the sum budgeted for families with three children and more by 40,000 forints. To help needy families to a greater extent -- mainly young people living in cities -- the councils may increase their support to families that build and purchase dwellings as a debit to central credit sources. Compensation to be paid in case of a return on tenement dwellings will increase also in order to thus increase the number of dwellings that can be allotted to those who need them most on the basis of their social position. At the Council of Ministers session, several modificaitons have been approved which further rationalize the management of dwellings and improve credit terms.

The legal regulations containing them will be published in the near future.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS IN REACTION TO PRIEST'S MURDER

Militants' Activity Condemned

LD141559 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 14 -- The Polist (communist) party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today called for putting an end to the resurgence of activities by former KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and Solidarity militants because their aim, while pretending to monitor the rule of law, is actually to break the law. Excerpts:

"The overwhelming majority of Poles want today social peace, normalization and more effective way of overcoming the still nagging difficulties of everyday life.

"Advocates of anarchy and disturbance do not want to accept this natural striving for normalization. The opponents of stabilization know that every headway made in putting in effect the programme of the socialist renewal clearly shows that they have no constructive programme of their own and that they only want to destroy.

"They seize on every, even the dirtiest opportunity. The organizers of the hostile actions still feed on the death (of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko) and cast themselves in the role of the alleged 'protectors of the rule of law' who stand above the working people. They slander the bodies of public order."

"This, another attempt in a series to confuse the credulous and naive, is a thin disguise.

"The action, undertaken allegedly 'in defence of the rule of law', in practice serve the intention of breaking the law and putting oneself above it.

"The target of these actions is not only the authorities but also society. Therefore an end must be put to them. No one must disturb the line of national accord which is consistently put into effect," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

Charge of Favoritism Rebutted

LD150013 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The investigation into the abduction and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko continues and the public is being informed about the results. In connection with this affair, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is being accused of having a particularly privileged position, and thus not being under supervision. As is known, the supreme organs of administration, including the government as a whole and individual ministers, are under the supervision of the Sejm, this task being performed by Sejm commissions.

In a statement to PAP, Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec, chairman of the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice, said that his commission supervises seven ministries, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs as one of them does not enjoy any concessions: it is treated like any other. Furthermore, in cases of particular social importance supervision can be considered even stricter.

Many times during the present term of office the commission has examined problems concerning the functioning of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Deputies have been acquainted with actions taken to maintain law and order in the country, and representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have reported extensively on current tasks of the ministry and on their implementation.

The Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice has actively participated in legislative activity connected with the operation of the ministry. During the current term of office, draft legal acts as important as the bill on the office of the minister of internal affairs, and on the scope of operation of organs under his authority, have been discussed many times. The Sejm approved the act in July this year, but before that the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice discussed the range of operation of the ministry, the resources at its disposal, and the legally prescribed methods of performing tasks. Meetings were always attended by representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and thus deputies had access to authorative sources. It was like that on 6 November when Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak informed the commission about the progress of the investigtion into the abduction and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec stresses in his statement that concrete work has been planned in the scope of supervision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs by deputies. In the immediate future the commission is to assess the ministry's personnel policy and will be acquainted with the programs and conditions of training the ministry's functionaries.

Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec stressed that the forms of the Sejm's control over the functioning of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are becoming increasingly richer, and their scope continually widens.

ZLP Pledges Unity With Party

LD91949 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting of the national party group of writers attached to the Cultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee was devoted to assessing the situation in the writers' milieu a year after the creation of the Union of Polish Writers (ZLP). They discussed all the issues connected with the activity of the writers' organization, the creative work of its members, and their participation in implementing the assumptions of our country's cultural policy. It was stressed that the union should expand its activity to include new forms and increase its participation in the country's social life.

The deliberations, which were chaired by Andrzej Wasilewski, were attended by Waldemar Swirgon. During the meeting, the following statement was approved.

In the situation which has arisen since the repugnant act of political terrorism -- the kidnapping and killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko -- an act which was condemned by the entire public in Poland, it is a matter of the sense of civic and party responsibility of each one of us to come out unanimously and firmly in favor of continuing the line of socialist renewal and national accord being implemented by our party. We consider this line to be the only way on which our nation can develop, maintain, and consolidate its national and cultural identity, its international standing. We declare that we will defend that line against all kinds of provocations undertaken at home and abroad and orient our activity according to it.

For this reason too, condemning that crime, we categorically oppose with all force all kinds of attempts to take advantage of the outrage it has evoked to deepen and inflame divisions of religious belief, ideology, and politics. We oppose the incitement of hatred and intolerance, particularly harmful to the national culture, which is in essence the common cause of all Poles. We appeal to all colleagues, to writers, artists and all people of culture and regardless of their beliefs, to act together to defend those fundamental ethical and cultural values which constitute the essence of our national heritage, integrating our nation through the centuries, including during the most difficult tests of history, and which guarantee its further development.

Urban Defends Writings

AU091751 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Jan Rem, pen name of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Hatred"]

[Text] I have had the time and opportunity to read the September 1984 issue of the Paris KULTURA. I began reading it from the end. The front part contains political reasoning, whereas the final pages express feelings.

For example, it is written there that "as is known, Kazimierz Switon (a veteran of the opposition from Katowice) had one of his testicles crushed during an interrogation, American UPI agency, is called Zamorski. As older people know, this is the name of a prewar general, the commander in chief of the state police. I do not know whether the similarity of names is a coincidence or whether a sadistic picture of interrogations during which genitals are crushed has become a tradition in K. Zamorski's family.

Nonsense like this does not belong to the category of just simple disinformation. It also serves to inspire a hatred of communism. KULTURA is put together in such a way that the first pages contain articles dealing with the sphere of thought, whereas the final pages are designed to inflame emotions.

In KULTURA, there is a letter by Kazimierz Karnkowski in which he explains why General Jaruzelski may and should be compared to the Nazi Governor General Hans Frank. Krankowski admits that Gen Jaruzelski is not genocidal, but the fact that he is not is against his wishes. Let me quote: "The reason there has still been no genocide in Poland is not because Gen Jaruzelski possesses a good character and is a patriot, as certain 'friends' of ours in the West are trying to assert, but because the potential opposition was cautiously stamped out a long time ago, and in several stages." According to Karnkowski, the last stage of eliminating the opposition was in the period 1944-49. He believes that at that time, former inmates of Auschwitz "and all others who were in the way" were wiped out. If Bujak, Gwiazda, Rulewski, Walesa, Kuron, Michnik, and company were merely an illusion, and the entire opposition was wiped out in the forties, then the entire arena of political struggle today would be the exclusive domain of old people. As a form of repression, it would therefore be enough to forbid the use of bed pans by political opponents.

Karnkowski's letter is connected in thought and feeling with an article by Zbigniew Byrski. He has the audacity to bandy about the idea of holiness because he regards "Solidarity" as a movement that has miscarried from the very beginning because it was too cautious and not outspoken enough in combating the "regime."

This entire "Solidarity," Byrski says, was a coup organized by people brought up under a "secular" system. People from "Solidarity," he says, were an inseparable part of a society brought up under socialism, in other words, an Africanized society. The Africanization of the Poles, achieved through "Sovietization," is expressed in the way of thinking whereby "a person deserves his 72,000 whether he stands or lies down." He writes that the Africanized Poles aim to exert the least effort possible and do not want wage raises because there are no material incentives in Poland whatsoever and one cannot buy anything with money.

"The regime," Byrski says, "is unreformable. It has poisoned all Poles together with the opposition, with the exception of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR]. Therefore, only Reagan can de-Africanize our people." Here is another quote: "The present Reagan administration has the key in its hands. That is why it is absolutely essential to continue the sanctions. This may seem a little like the often condemned principle 'the worse it is, the better,' but unfortunately this principle must be applied sometimes." End of quote. KOR was better than the Sovietized "Solidarity," Byrski writes. But it is easier to quote him once again: "Those KOR men with a communist or socialist past, or a Marxist past in general, know better than the others what the Soviet system is and know that it contains no possibilities of reform. If the main attacks from a part of the church and the PPR are now directed against this system, this only serves to confirm my hypothesis of how closely the Solidarity movement was attached to socialism." One can conclude from this that Byrski also regards the church as Sovietized and as attacking all people who have not submitted to Sovietization.

KULTURA prints the nonsense written by Z. Byrski in contradiction to its own policy of worshipping the "Solidarity" extreme because this nonsense fulfills its intended emotional role. It is such a show of hatred for socialism that it embraces even the children born under this system, as well as everything which socialism has infected. Let me recall Karnkowski's words that the last noninfected Pole living in Poland was wiped out at the end of the forties.

Let me recapitulate: The emigre monthly KULTURA expresses in its pages a hostility toward socialism, and in its final pages even an irrational hatred of it. With some authors, this hatred is limited to a confusion of ideas. I wish to deal with this feeling called hatred.

In Poland there are two dominant world outlooks, each with its own system of morals. They are related to each other or similar from a humanitarian point of view, but different in other respects. One of these systems condemns hatred and requires everyone to love his enemy. Adapting oneself to this rule creates difficulties for many believers, for they sow hatred, and this in turn brings hatred upon themselves. However, everyone who adheres to the world outlook which professes the principle "if he gives you a stone, give him bread in return" is ashamed to feel hatred and does not admit to it.

I do not belong to those under the influence of the above outlook and its morals. Therefore if I feel hatred, I do not have to combat it. I can be honest. I believe it is a justified and sometimes a useful feeling (for example, hatred for Nazis in the persons of Hitler and his underlings was as important as katyushas and other weapons that served to defeat nazism). But KULTURA stresses its devotion to Catholicism, and yet involves itself in stirring up hatred for the people connected with the system it is combating.

It is even worse when hatred is preached from pulpits. On 3 November at 1900, in St Stanislaw Kostka Church, Father Piascik spoke about the killing of Father Popieluszko thus: "The cause of this great political atrocity is the ideology of atheism, under which such people have been brought up."

There are on the average two killings per day in Poland. A considerable portion of the perpetrators belong to the church or stress their religiousness. It has even happened that one monk killed another. Yet has any atheist ever said that crimes committed by believers are the result of an upbringing under religious ideology? Can a crime committed by an individual be blamed on everyone possessing the same world outlook as he?

At 0900 on 4 November, at Christ the King Church on Tykocinska Street in Warsaw, Father S. Malkowski spoke the following sentences from the pulpit, among others: "...The crow in the Krilov fairy tale was a blind bird with dark glasses on its beak. Through these glasses it could only see what was near, and not what was far. It was therefore a nearsighted bird. When the crow was eventually caught by an enemy and thrown into a pot, he was in such a hurry that he did not remove the crow's dark glasses. So imagine a pot with soup, inside which dark glasses are floating on one side and a dead crow on the other. This is a picture that discourages us from making the same mistake as the crow made, for which it paid with its life. The crow's motto was the famous sentence: "We will always find something to eat." There will always be morsels of food to fall into our beaks, anything as long as we remain in power near strong people, even near the adversary if it seems to us that he is on our side. God is calling us to leave Moscow. Be solitary, in other words obey the command of Jesus Christ Himself. Have nothing to do with Moscow. Burn that devil-worshiping city, follow the road of suffering and sacrifice, and preserve solidarity toward your own people. Do not make the mistake which resulted in the crow raising itself above the people and even above God, after which it looked on everything from on high and believed that it had made the correct choice, expecting chance fortunes and gifts. These are the material gains which one can achieve by cowardice and disloyalty and by joining the party of the crows. Have nothing to do with this party, brothers and sisters...."

After this Father S. Malkowski said: "Jerzy Urban, the spokesman for the communist government in Poland, has turned out to be Father Jerzy's personal enemy. Everyone knows Urban as a buffoon and a servant of Satan. He is that person who at one time wrote an article about me in SZPILKI under the title 'Father Malkowski's Black Shadow.' I responded to this article with a single sentence: 'God will strike at you.' He has already stricken him with madness. Urban, who is otherwise a cunning and intelligent person, is going mad. God makes mad whomever he wants to punish. Through his statement and attitude he can elicit such great hatred of our society against himself that when that pack of wolves he is among decides to throw him to the gentle sheep to devour, these gentle sheep will not be able to overcome temptation and will tear him to pieces and devour him. And yet he could stay alive. However, he is a special wolf. Actually he is a mongrel of a wulf and a swine in the same way as another mongrel — the one of a wolf and a crow -- is also a specter of our history. However, let us not be afraid of these Satanic specters. Let us not be afraid of the people who are tools of our adversary. Let us live in fear of God. Let us be faithful to Jesus Chirst because, if we are, communist buffoonery will cease to be attractive for us and we will cease to pay attention to our adversary's further lamentable ideas. Let him meddle in other people's affairs by himself and let us not cooperate with him. God calls to us not to cooperate with the Devil in any way. However, it does happen that gentle sheep want to become wolves, and if they are unable to join the party of the wolves and benefit by wolfish privileges, they want at least to collaborate and cooperate with the wolves. There are so many gentle Polish sheep who are only too keen to gain the favor and benevolence of the Red Wolf or the Red Crow. This is an error against which God is warning us. This is an error that may lead man to eternal damnation."

Later on this priest said that our state is a state of Satan because it is being governed by a dragon.

However, it is not the Paris KULTURA or Father S. Malkowski's style of loving his enemies that have provoked me to write this article. It is the two sentences in the Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY that have done this. Issue 45 of this weekly, dated 4 November, carries a photograph showing a movie camera, Andrzej Wajda, and Father J. Popieluszko with the following caption: "Father J. Popieluszko was also subjected to a campaign of acute hatred. He has become a victim of it."

Because TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY has dealt such an unfair blow, I will assume the role of the howling dog that has been hit. As many readers know, I published an article in TU I TERAZ criticizing the political statements made by Father J. Popieluszko in his church. Of course, I wrote this article before the tragedy in question took place. I did not have any inkling that this tragedy might happen because I had no reason to assume that a political murder would take place in our country. Large sections of the Western press now continue to refer to that article by Rem entitled "The Sessions of Hatred" and ascribe to me more or less clearly part of the moral or even political guilt for that homicide by suggesting that I created a favorable climate for it. For example, LA LIBRE BELGIQUE asserts that my article "no doubt inspired the murderous policemen." NEUZ ZUERCHER ZEITUNG has written in a similar vein. West German radio has commented that the murderers could have regarded Rem's article as a hint. TRIBUNE DE GENEVE has published Alexander Bruggman's article entitled "Who Ordered the Slaying?" in which it is suggested that the criticism of Father Popieluszko's views amounted to an order to physically slay him. I have counted over 10 such articles, which have startled me to quite an extent, because their authors have launched ferocious personal attacks against the people connected with socialism and have thus made themselves guilty in advance should something untoward happen to these people.

However, the Krakow Catholic weekly and its two sentences I have cited are much more important to us than the Western press.

I want to reply to them by formulating a number of observations devoid of any contribution.

First, despite the suggestions spread by the underground and Radio Free Europe, before 19 October Poland was not a country in which one had to expect a political murder. Nor was it possible to foresee that the rule that Poland is no place for political murders would experience such a shameful exception.

Second, Father Popieluszko's murder has not restrained, but has stimulated the adversaries of socialism to make vitriolic and venomous enunciations fraught with hatred such as those made in the style of Father Malkowski. TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and the Western press have made appeals to love only some of one's enemies and not all of them.

Third, the base insinuation made by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY connecting Father J. Popieluszko's death to the previous press polemics that had criticized the political views professed by the murdered priest was made by a weekly that appeals for pluralism in public life and continues to demand freedom of proclaiming all views. However, it is a fact that if these views are contrary to those that the weekly itself professes, it uses moral terror to strangle and disparage them. Why was it, for example, that TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY did not connect Sergeant Karos' death with the various handbills, publications, and statements made at that time to raise a veritable outcry against the militia? Why was it that the slaying of that sergeant was not followed by the usual mourning and prayers in churches and by moral indignation of the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY community? After all, the slaying of Sergeant Karos was connected with a clergyman, even though it was a connection the other way around.

Fourth, is not TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's sublime sense of morality offended by the hypocrisy with which the presidents, prime ministers, leaders of some politicial parties, and parliamentary bodies in the West continue to pronounce so solemnly and so loudly their shock at the slaying of Father Popieluszko in order to exploit this tragedy as an opportunity to attack the Polish conditions as such? After all, Italy, the United States, and the nonsocialist world in general sometimes become a scene of political murders of prominent persons in public life, such as Pastor Martin L. King, President John Kennedy and his brother Robert Kennedy, Aldo Moro, Indira Gandhi, President Sadat, Orlando Letelier, who was President Allende's aide and who was slain by Chile's National Intelligence Directorate, and Premier Lumumba, who was slain by the Katanga gendarmes cooperating with the Western intelligence services. Most of these and other murders were committed with verified or assumed participation of the security forces and various police forces. Our government does not publish resolutions and official statements in connection with conditions abroad under which murder is a method of political struggles at the top. It does not demand that these conditins be changed as soon as possible or even overnight.

Fifth, I declare that if Father Popieluszko's slaying, whcih has triggered justified opposition and horror, were committed by a single fanatic or madman who claimed that he had read the articles criticizing Father Popieluszko's sermons and had been induced by them to commit the murder, I would be tactfully silent today. I would be embarrassedly silent, although I would have the right to claim that I was unable to foresee this kind of fanaticism because our various fanatics use pens and paper to write anonymous letters rather than pistols and nooses to commit murder. Still, I would be silent because I would feel most embarassed as an unwilling participant in the chain of events. However, Father Popieluszko's slaying is a different matter than, say, the slaying of Gabriel Narutowicz, who was Poland's first president [after World War I], but to whom, strangely, no monument has ever been erected. Let me recall that Narutowicz was shot dead by a single fanatic named Eligiusz Niewiadomski, who was under the influence of the articles that the national Catholic press had published to fan hatred against the president-elect. When Niewiadomski was sentenced to death, masses were said for his soul in many churches and sermons were delivered that showed ideological sympathy for the slayer. Is the editorial board of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which professes love of truth, ready to assert that the despicable murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was committed by mentally unbalanced and isolated fanatics who suddenly succumbed to a surge of emotion called hatred? Does the editorial of the Krakow weekly represent the view that only hatred against Father Popielusko's views was a certain motive for the crime, and does it exclude any provocation behind this crime?

Another, supplementary question: Why is it that TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which is said to abhor lies, suddently wants to convince its readers that Grzegorz Piotrowski and his two subordinates acquired their knowledge about Father Jerzy Popileuszko's political activities from my article published in TU I TERAZ? After Narutowicz had been shot dead, the pious right-wing press which inspired this killing proclaimed the slogan: "Let us be quieter in the presence of this coffin." An urgent paraphrase of this slogan to suit the present time is: "Let us be more honest in the presence of this coffin."

PDRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS 14 NOVEMBER

Jablonski Meets Nasir Muhammad

LD150038 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Today is the third day of the visit of the party and state delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

At the Belvedere Palace, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council. Ernest Kucza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-Wasim al-Shururi, ambassador of the PDRY, were present at the meeting. The participants reviewed bilateral relations and noted the goals shared by the two peoples; they are linked by the struggle for the victory of the ideals of socialism, social progress, and security in the world and by a mutual concern over the dangerous evolution of the international situation. They mentioned the need to combine the efforts of all forces and all peoples to meet these threats. In this context the role played by the PDRY in the Nonaligned Movement was pointed out. The chairman of the State Council stressed Poland's unwavering and principled stance on the unresolved Arab-Israeli conflict and its support for the Arab peoples, including the just and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. During the morning, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the persons accompanying him visited the Royal Castle. The Yemeni guests acquainted themselves with the building's history and its place in Poland's national traditions. Among other things, they toured the Calaletto room and the throne room.

Agreements Signed

LD150017 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Today was the third day of the official friendship visit of the PDRY party and state delegation headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. At the PZPR Central Committee building, the Polish-Yemeni plenary talks ended today. The talks were chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. After the talks had ended, an agreement on interparty cooperation and a protocol on the economic talks were signed. The agreement on cooperation between the PZPR and the Yemeni Socialist Party was signed by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and by Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

POSSIBLE ENDING OF FOOD RATIONING VIEWED

LD150043 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Commentary by Adam Bronikowski]

[Text] The reform and market laws do not accept abnormal phenomena, for they cannot. The rationing of foodstuffs, which is already in its fourth year, is just such an abnormal phenomenon. We are necessarily condemned to the ration book system for economic reasons. But 3 years of bumper harvests, especially this year, evoke a general lack of understanding for and discontent with rationing, which is dragging on. Although one can understand the situation regarding meat, I was not able to find out anywhere why sugar, groats, flour, and butter are still being rationed. We get many letters on this subject. Viewers call in, justly worried by the silence which has surrounded this matter. Minister of Agriculture Stanislaw Zieba broke the silence yesterday at a press conference in which he assessed the results this year in agriculture and the food industry. They are satisfactory in the cereals and potato harvest and in sugar production; and milk procurement should reach 11 billion liters this year, the best result in the history of Polish agriculture. Against this background, he let it be understood that the possibility of lifting food rationing, apart from meat and peat products, is being considered.

(?Hence) the impression, ladies and gentlemen, that the appropriate ministerial departments are taking a play-it-safe approach to the issue. Well, one can understand that when one remembers Monday, 31 October 1983, when butter rationing was reintroduced, and the chaos it caused on the market. Therefore, in order to avoid such situations, the proper preparations should be made. The appropriate reserve stocks should be accumulated in order to withstand the first storming of the market and perhaps preparations should start to gradually abandon the ration books. Maybe you, ladies and gentlemen, have something to say on this subject?

So far we do not know for certain what the balance of fats is: how much butter, lard, or oils we have. Enough time has passed for this balance to have been assessed up and published.

One more thing: The end of rationing or its lifting -- because at some time the same thing will have to be done with meat -- is linked and must be linked with the appropriate price ratios; and everybody understands that. Minister Zieba has announced consultations on this issue. I think it's time they began, soon. Rationing has tormented us enough already.

TRANSPORT MINISTER RESPONDS TO FARE HIKE PROTESTS

LD150612 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw -- In connection with the protests which came in to members of the government from trade union organizations against increasing the prices of passenger tickets on state railways and state motor transport, the minister of transport has made it known that draft decisions have been drawn up and sent to the Council of Ministers which (?justify) the vital need to alleviate the effects of increases in this year's prices in next year's state wage and social policy.

BRIEFS

RECORDS IN COAL MINING -- Warsaw, Nov. 14 -- An international symposium organized by Poland's "Weglokoks" foreign trade enterprise and attended by representatives of this country's major coal importers from several dozen countries was held in Katowice today to marke the export of a billionth tonne of Polish hard coal last April and Polish Miners' Day due next month. General Manager of "Weglokoks" Jozef Stachon told the meeting that, from 1945 to 1984, the outputs of Poland's hard coal and lignite were 5 billion tonnes and 860 million tonnes, respectively. Two significant events mark this year's coal production -- the export of a billionth tonne, and a record shipment abroad of 43 million tonnes this year. The first tonne of the fresh billion went to Finland -- the biggest Western importer of Polish coal. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 14 Nov 84 LD]

BUCHAREST RCP COMMITTEE CONFERENCE HELD

Ceausescu Address

AU131324 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee Conference held in Bucharest on 9 November]

[Text] Dear comrades: I would like to begin by extending warm and revolutionary greetings and best wishes to the delegates at this conference, to all Communists, and all working people in Bucharest on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf. (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

The Bucharest party organization has come to this conference with important results in fulfilling the socioeconomic development plan in all areas.

The discussions have emphasized the extensive activity carried out by the party organization and by all working people to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions under most favorable conditions and to increase the contribution of Bucharest to the general development of our homeland. Important successes have been achieved for 4 years, thus ensuring an additional production of more than 13 billion lei. This is certainly an important success registered by the working people in Bucharest. However, I have to stress that the possibilities in Bucharest are far greater than this.

An additional output of more than 3 billion lei has also been achieved in the past 10 months and a somewhat better growth rate in industrial output has been scored compared with the same period last year. As a matter of fact, during my recent visit to several industrial units in Bucharest I had the opportunity to discuss with the working people, the collective leaderships, and the working people's councils a number of problems concerning activity in Bucharest. In the enterprises I visited I noted with great satisfaction that the workers, technicians, engineers, and all working people's collectives concern themselves with fulfilling the tasks devolving upon them under favorable conditions. I must say that on the whole I have gathered positive impressions of what I have seen in most of the enterprises I visited.

Indeed, in the current 5-year plan noteworthy results have been registered. In point of fact, Bucharest holds an important place in our overall economy and, naturally, results in all areas should be in keeping with that position. Progress has also been made in labor productivity: the technological and qualitative level has improved, and economic efficiency has increased.

However, I have to state before this conference that I have noted that not all units show particular concern for fulfilling their plan tasks and for implementing the working people's decisions under most favorable conditions. In this context I would like to refer especially to the 23 August plant. Two years ago the general meeting adopted a very important program on the plant's development. The state plan ensured the necessary means for this. However, I was unpleasantly impressed, so to say, with what I noted during my recent visit and with the fact that not everything possible or necessary had been done to implement the program adopted. There are serious lags. Many of the problems require a new solution in keeping with the needs for socioeconomic development and with scientific and technological progress. We have heard what the comrade from 23 August said here; he assured us that the working people will do all they can to remedy existing negative things. I would like to view this pledge as an expression of all working people and of the strong party organization at 23 August to change the overall situation in that plant in a relatively short time.

I have certainly noted failings and shortcomings in other enterprises as well; however, on the whole, my impressions about what was being done to elevate the qualitative and technological level of the industrial activity in Bucharest were positive.

We have a large working people's detachment in Bucharest with a great revolutionary tradition. We have a strong technical and research force. Most of our research institutes are in Bucharest. We have a strong higher education within the framework of which the polytechnical institutes hold an important place. Thus, both the requirements and possibilities of the municipal party organization must match the level of that mighty force of working people in all areas in Bucharest.

On the whole, we can state that the results registered for 4 years and the 1985 provisions will ensure that Bucharest's industrial production will be up to the general growth rate throughout our country. As is known, during the current 5-year plan we will register a development of some 30 percent compared with 1980. This year, the growth rate throughout the country will be more than 6 percent. Thus all necessary conditions exist to end this year with an even greater growth rate if we take account of the tasks in the last 2 months. In point of fact, within the framework of the conferences that have taken place so far, the working people and the party organizations in the given counties pledged to achieve new results in honor of the 13th RCP Congress and to come to that congress with noteworthy achievements.

The discussions at the Bucharest municipality party conference showed that the working people in Bucharest and the Communists are firmly determined to do all they can to end this year with the best possible results, to fulfill the 1985 plan in its entirity and thus to conclude the current 5-year plan with positive results in all areas.

I have known the Bucharest party organization very well and for a long time. I know the working people's collectives in Bucharest and I am convinced that the pledges that have been made at this conference will be carried out. (loud cheers, and applause; long chants of "Ceausescu -- Romania, our esteem and pride!")

At the conference of the municipal party organization, I would like to extend congratulations to the Communists and all working people in Bucharest for their achievements in the past 4 years. I also want to wish them success in concluding the 5-year plan with the best possible results and continuing to hold a leading place, the first place! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants of Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceasescu reelected at the 13th congress!"

Dear comrades, as I have mentioned, important results have been registered throughout the country in developing industry, in agriculture, and in other areas.

An important development was also registered in education, culture, and the political-educational activity of fashioning a new man. Due to positive results in the implementation of the program on socioeconomic development, the measures aimed at improving the material and cultural standard of living, and of increasing the wages of all working people could be implemented as well.

We can state that due to sustained efforts by all working people and by all our people under our party's leadership, most difficulties that emerged in the first years have been overcome. In overcoming both some of its own failings and influences by the world economic crisis, Romanian economy was able to score important results in implementing the 13th party congress decisions and in elevating the homeland onto a higher stage of development.

All this clearly demonstrates the correctness of our party's policy based on the general laws which it applies creatively under the conditions in our country. This policy ensures our country's constant socioeconomic development, an improvement in the standard of living of all our people, and Romania's strengthened sovereignty and independence. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" and "Ceausescu reelected at the 13th congress!")

Dear comrades, the 13th party congress is to adopt the directives on the socioeconomic development until 1990 and up to year 2000 and decisions which open up bright prospects for implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of our homeland's advance toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

The provisions of these documents, which have been published, and the decisions that will be adopted by the 13th party congress are based on the great achievements registered thus far, on the high level of the material-technical basis of industry, agriculture, science, and education. Therefore we are fully convinced that the decisions that will be adopted by the congress will be implemented appropriately, so that our homeland will travel a further important stretch in implementing the party program aimed at elevating our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization.

Within this framework, the Bucharest party organization and all working people have particularly great tasks to fulfill. I believe that compared to the provisions in the draft directives for Bucharest, some improvements have to be made. The potential of Bucharest industry is greater than planners estimated, therefore, the party organization and the working people in Bucharest must demonstrate that they are better planners and that they are able to register production that matches the level of fixed assest and the existing technological capability in Bucharest. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "We will work and struggle to defend the country!")

I believe that the working people in Bucharest and industry in this city will be able to score an industrial output of 280-300 billion lei by 1990, to double labor productivity, and to achieve a greater increase in economic efficiency and in other plan indexes. This presupposes a more intensive development rate of some 10 percent in the next 5-year plan. Compared with the possibilities available in Bucharest it is not too high a rate. It is actually a rather low one, but I mentioned this rate so as to make it possible for you to fulfill and even overfulfill the plan so that by the 1989 conference you will be able to report important results and overfulfillment of the plan. (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

This requires better organization of work in all Bucharest units and it requires us to make full use of existing production capacities. All Bucharest enterprises must modernize all their areas of activity. During my visit and after it concluded we discussed the need for Bucharest's uninterrupted production sector to modernize, automate, and mechanize its production process, so that it is a model for all uninterrupted production sectors throughout the country, although some of the latter boast a higher level than those in Bucharest. I have mentioned the 23 August plant, however, 23 August is not the only one concerned! The automation of work has to be firmly introduced in all sectors in Bucharest!

The Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics must play an active role. Most of the main enterprises in this field are in Bucharest. The Electronics Institute, the Institute for Automation, the Institute for Uninterrupted Production Sectors, and other institutes are also in Bucharest. The party organization, together with the ministries and the other central bodies must thoroughly organize the activity to put order into those sectors and to modernize them rapidly, within 2 years at the maximum. The same is true for other sectors.

Very good results have been achieved, comrades; however, it is unacceptable to have a modern section or a highly developed enterprise and then a section or another enterprise lagging behind some 20 years. Such things are unacceptable! This is especially unacceptable in Bucharest. If such things are acceptable in some cooperative, some commune, or a small town, in Bucharest enterprises this is not acceptable and we should no longer be confronted with such a state of affairs! These are the problems facing the Communists, the engineers, the workers, and all the owners of the means of production, that is all working people. They have to see that all enterprises are turned into an enterprise with a high technological level, with proper organization of the production process and labor, with highly qualified workers, and with production that is comparable to and can compete with the best of such products in the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

As I have mentioned, I know the Bucharest party organization very well: It is a strong party organization, and I know the working people and their capabilities. Therefore, I am convinced that all necessary conditions exist, both technical and material conditions in regard to the level of training of the working people in Bucharest, to eliminate negative things and to successfully fulfill the future tasks aimed at increasing output, improving the technological level, and to achieve, if I may say so, a new industrial and technological revolution in all areas. (loud, prolonged applause)

As the 13th party congress directives stipulate, we will continue to place particular stress on developing the energy and raw material base. Bucharest does not have its own sources of energy and raw materials, however, it is a great consumer of them. Bucharest plays a very important role in manufacturing equipment and building electric power plants, those based on coal but especially those based on nuclear energy. Bucharest also produces a great amount of mining equipment and thus it plays an important role in ensuring the necessary means for implementing the program of increasing the raw material production. Therefore, along with the measures that have to be taken in Bucharest to make rational use of the sources of energy and raw materials, it is necessary to do everything so that Bucharest enterprises will fulfill their great duties regarding power plants and mining equipment under favorable conditions and on schedule in order to thus ensure the implementation of the energy and raw material program set forth in the directives.

More determined action is needed to cut back on material consumption and to recover and reuse materials, subassemblies, and parts. Special attention must be paid to the qualitative and technological level of products. Results have been achieved in this respect; however, the possibilities in Bucharest and throughout the country are very great and in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we must achieve a radical change and a true revolution in raising the qualitative and technological level of the overall industrial activity. The products we will manufacture in the coming period must be comparable to similar products in the international market. As I mentioned in discussions in some units I visited, it is necessary in a number of areas to not only match the world level, but to rank first, in fact our program stipulates this. We must manufacture machines and equipment that will match the highest level. Let us be the first to manufacture such machines and equipment. We can do this; we have good research workers and a good workers class. We must achieve this honorable task of the workers class in the coming 5-year plan! (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must determinedly work to implement the provisions to more vigorously increase labor productivity and, in Bucharest, to double labor productivity, as I have mentioned before. This requires the introduction and general application of automation and mechanized production lines and sections! We are able to do this, so let us very determinedly achieve these goals.

In factories we must better organize the production process and improve the overall activity so as to ensure better use of work time and production capabilities in all areas. During the days I visited Bucharest enterprises, the comrades showed me various places where they introduced new machinery, aggregates, or equipment that increased labor productivity two- or three fold or even more. Thus, it is not necessary for us to think too much, but to proceed to giving general application primarily to what we have achieved thus far and, certainly, to design new and better machines and equipment; however, if we introduce what we have achieved thus far throughout the production process, we can easily double labor productivity. Up to the year 2000 we must achieve the highest labor productivity possible. We must overtake, or at least equal, the countries with the highest labor productivity. This is one of the requirements for building the communist society and, therefore, we must do all we can, so that in the field of labor productivity we will hold a leading place among the developed countries in the world. We have this possibility!

In this respect, too, Bucharest must set an example on how one can achieve a great increase in labor productivity! (prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

It is necessary to pay greater attention to scientific research, to the firm involvement of all institutes of higher education in implementing programs to improve the qualitative and technological level, to create new materials, manufacture new machines and equipment, and make sure that Romanian science plays an increasingly greater and more important role in our homeland's overall economic development. At the same time, we must pay even greater attention to the problems of improving the professional and technological level of all working people. Let us concern ourselves more thoroughly with how our young people are trained in schools, particularly in trade schools, and with implementing the retraining programs for reassignment in order to constantly improve the level of knowledge. Quality, productivity, and all the other requirements of socioeconomic development can be achieved only with people who have high technological, professional, and scientific training and, in addition, high cultural standards! We have achieved positive results; however, there are still many things to be done. All of us must understand that constantly acquiring the newest achievements of technology and science and improving the professional and cultural standard is a basic requirement of the new man, the builder of socialism and communism in our homeland! (prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

Special attention must also be given to economic efficiency, self-management, firm application of new economic mechanisms in all areas, and increasing profits and profitability. This constitutes an essential requirement for implementing the party program, for increasing the national income and wealth to a greater extent, and for thus ensuring the necessary means for socioeconomic development and for constantly improving the material and cultural well-being of our people.

The recent measures adopted by the Political Executive Committee on cutting taxes and other measures aimed at providing material incentives for the working people and at increasing, as a result of exceeding profits and profitability, profits, and the participation fund with shares in profits, create new possibilities for ensuring the necessary means to more vigorously increase the standard of living and the incomes of our working people as a result of work performed and of productive activity.

We must always proceed from the fact that we are a society of free work and that all citizens must carry out useful work for society, for the only incomes of all our homeland's citizens are those derived from their work, their activity for the benefit of our society.

Only to the extent to which we will ensure our homeland's increasingly greater development and the development of the material-technical base and the improvement of science, education, and culture -- that is, the general development of our homeland -- only thus will we also be able to ensure the necessary means for constantly improving the material and cultural well-being and the continuous development of our socialist homeland! (prolonged applause and cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Along with fulfilling the important tasks of our socioeconomic development, big sociocultural establishments will be built in our country's capital. Indeed, tremendous changes have been achieved. Almost 80 percent of Bucharest's residents are living in new housing. The coming 5-year plan stipulates that almost 400,000 inhabitants will move to new housing. Bucharest's residents living in new housing will almost total 95 percent. We will, in fact, ensure the complete systematization of Bucharest; the big transportation projects will be completed and the new political-administrative center with its overall construction system will be finished, thus lending our capital a new image worthy of the capital of Socialist Romania.

We have to take determined action to appropriately complete all these projects, so that everything we achieve, from both a construction and an architectural point of view, will match the highest levels, so as to ensure both better living conditions and to endow our capital with a beautiful and dignified image. Let us see to it that Bucharest becomes a model city from an architectural view for all the cities in our homeland. (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu reelected at the 13th congress!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

It is necessary to pay greater attention to the political-educational activity by taking account of the existing potential in Bucharest both as concerns the party and the cultural-educational institutes that have to make a more important contribution to improving the socialist awareness of all our working people, of all the citizens in Bucharest, and throughout the country, and as concerns the socialist awareness of all our people. Let us see to it that the political-educational activity, radio, television, press, literary, and artistic creativity act in complete unity under the leadership of party organizations to ensure, along with the general development of the national economy, the fashioning of a new man with a high revolutionary awareness, determined to do all he can to ensure our homeland's constant progress, Romania's elevation to new peaks of progress, and the constant strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty! (prolonged applause and cheers; loud chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The implementation of the 13th party congress decisions and of the socioeconomic development programs requires a constant increase in the leading role by the party in all areas and in conformity with this an improvement in the activity carried out by the Bucharest party organization and in the control of the proper organization of the activity in all areas. The Communists must constantly work to unite and channel efforts by all working people in the decisive direction of our homeland's development; they must always work and struggle to preserve the revolutionary spirit in work, life, and overall activity!

We must never forget that the implementation of the development program and the construction of socialism imply a constant revolutionary process of changing the world and man and of improving the level of knowledge. The better the knowledge we have about the secrets of nature and the universe, the better we will know how to use this knowledge for development, progress, and the well being and happiness of man.

Understanding the secrets of nature and changing the society is a revolutionary process of work and struggle. Those who believe that once political power has been won, the revolution is concluded, are wrong.

That is only the beginning of the revolution! Not even when the material base of socialism has been created is the revolution completed! Not even at this point have we completed the revolution! The revolutionary process continues and will continue. Those who will always be revolutionaries will be true Communists; they will really be the progressive people of our time! (prolonged cheers and applause; long chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

We have created a powerful system of workers' revolutionary democracy. You have heard it here and all of you are familiar with the manner in which the working people's collectives and the general meetings are discussing with increasingly greater responsibility, and as owners, end-users, producers, and masters of everything that has been achieved in Romania, are deciding the prospects of developing their units and our country. Let us do all we can, so that these wonderful bodies of workers' revolutionary democracy will better and better fulfill the responsibility devolving upon them, so that they will lead and manage the wealth entrusted to them by our society with great responsibility and skill, so as to ensure our society's development and ensure that each working collective will contribute to the general development of our homeland!

Workers' democracy and, on the whole, democracy in our fatherland constitutes the basic factor for the successful development of our homeland and for the conscious participation by our people in fashioning their own free and happy future and in achieving a new humanism in which man is everything and in which everything that is being achieved in our society is achieved for man's sake. (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

It is necessary to constantly work to strengthen the ties and unity of all working people with the party and the party organizations. Let us ensure the active participation of all working people and of all our people in implementing the general program on our homeland's development! Apart from this, we must understand that the responsibility of each party and state activist must increase in the work process so that the tasks entrusted to them by the party, the working people, and by all our people are fulfilled!

We must work more determinedly to strengthen the spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline as basic factors for the appropriate functioning of the revolutionary workers' democracy. In this respect, our party organizations, the leadership councils, and the general assemblies must take more determined action to bring to account all those who do not fulfill their tasks. They should appreciate and congratulate all those who perform good work, and they should criticize and take severe measures, when necessary, against all those who do not do their duty toward the people, toward the cause of socialism and communism, and toward the homeland! We must all understand the dialectical relationship between broad participation and democracy and between order and discipline. These two aspects condition each other and create an indivisible whole of the revolutionary workers' democracy that ensures our country's firm advance toward communism. (loud, prolonged cheers, applause; long chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" and "Ceausescu reelected at the 13th congress!")

Dear comrades, I want to mention only briefly that by concerning ourselves with the development of our homeland, we pay particular attention to constantly developing international relations with all countries, irrespective of social system. We proceed always from the fact that there is a close dialectical interdependence between the domestic and foreign policy and that in order to implement our development programs and, in fact, those of all other peoples, what is needed is peace and international cooperation. Therefore, we do all we can to contribute to halting the arms race, achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, in order to defend the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, and peace! (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- Romania peace and friendship!" and "Ceausescu -- peace!")

It is necessary to do everything to halt the deployment of the intermediate-range missiles in Europe by either side, to resume the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States with a view to eliminating the intermediate-range missiles and to achieving a Europe without nuclear weapons, a Europe of peaceful and equal cooperation among all nations.

We resolutely advocate firm measures to achieve a new international economic order and to successfully conclude the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament. We act to achieve a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, one without foreign military bases.

On the whole, we believe that the time has come for all peoples, irrespective of size or social system, to take very responsible action to halt the current tense situation in the world and to promote a new and democratic policy that will ensure each people's right to free development in keeping with its desire and without any outside interference. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

Dear comrades, I believe that the discussions at this conference have clearly demonstrated the unanimity of the Communists in Bucharest and of all working people in adopting the documents for the 13th party congress. At the same time they illustrated the strength and capacity of the party organization in Bucharest to work with greater determination to fulfill the highly responsible tasks devolving upon it.

I am convinced that the proceedings of the conference and the conference itself will mark an important stage in the activity of the Communists in Bucharest and that it will also represent a vigorous manifestation of the will and determination by this organization to work toward constantly strengthening the force and unity of our party. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu reelected at the 13th congress!")

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, the participants in this conference, all Communists, and all working people in Bucharest, increasingly greater successes in your overall activity. I also wish you much good health and happiness. (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; long chants of "Ceausescu reelected at the 13th congress!" "Ceausescu -- Romania our esteem and pride!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu -- RCP!") In an atmosphere of enthusiasm and great unity with the party, all those present give a standing ovation to the party secretary general and the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Conference Resolution

AU131140 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

["Resolution of the Conference of the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Reelection to the Supreme Position as RCP Secretary General"]

[Text] Expressing the unanimous will of the almost 385,000 Communists, of all working people in Bucharest, and in complete agreement with the thinking and fervent aspirations of all our people, and with their hearts full of boundless joy, great satisfaction, and legitimate patriotic pride, the participants in the conference proceedings of the Bucharest municipality party organization enthusiastically endorse and support the RCP Central Committee resolution on the reelection at the 13th RCP Congress of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of our socialist nation, the clearsighted leader of our party and state, and a prominent figure in present-day political life, to the supreme position as RCP secretary general.

We are firmly convinced that this political option of basic significance for the party's overall future activity and for the successful implementation of the historic goals that will ensure the accomplishment of the higher stage in our socialist society, the construction of socialism in Romania, is a guarantee for the achievement of the highest ideals and aspirations for independence, freedom, progress, and the prosperity of our people, and a guarantee for elevating our homeland to the highest peaks of civilization.

The enthusiasm with which the Communists of the municipal party organization have voiced, in general assemblies and in accountability and election conferences, their ardent wish that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the clearsighted founder and architect of modern Socialist Romania, be reelected to the supreme position as party leader, very clearly demonstrates the indestructible cohesion, the unity of will, thinking, and deed of all our nation with the party and its party secretary general who devotes all his fervent and untiring activity as a bold revolutionary to building the most just and dignified system on the ancient soil of our homeland and to the well-being and happiness of our nation.

In our hearts and awareness, this action of exceptional significance for the overall political and social activity carried out by the Romanian people has entailed a solemn pledge by the Communists and all sons of our homeland to unabatedly follow the enthusiastic example of patriotic devotion set by the party secretary general in implementing the great goals of the draft directives of the 13th party congress, which were drafted with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution and which reflect the most extensive scope of our people's constructive call and tellingly illustrate our people's capability to constantly elevate the edifice of socialism and communism in Romania based on the intensive and steady development of the economy, on the application of the achievements of the present-day scientific-technical revolution, the basic goal of which is man and his many-sided assertiveness.

Expressing our complete satisfaction and boundless gratitude for the overall revolutionary activity that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has devoted to the benefit and prosperity of our nation for more than 5 decades, we are proud that during the years that have elapsed since the ninth party congress, which opened up a new era of deep-going revolutionary changes in our party's and country's life, our people registered the most important successes in their overall multimillenary activity. Therefore, today -- proceeding from the same thoughts and the same feelings -- the Communists and working people in Bucharest very highly value the everlasting merits the party secretary general has in instilling in all areas a revolutionary and profoundly renovating spirit that has rallied the nation's entire creative energy and capability, thus vigorously reflecting and excellently defining the scope of the new socialist stage of our homeland and of our era, which is correctly termed as "Nicolae Ceausescu's era" and tellingly illustrates the steady development of our national economy, the unprecedented flourishing of education, science, art, and culture, the constant improvement and development of workers' revolutionary democracy, and the constant improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the working people.

Together with all our homeland's sons, on this occasion we want to pay most fervent homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the excellent manner in which he acts to draft and implement the clearsighted foreign policy promoted by our party and state and for the manner in which he struggles, in the spirit of great responsibility toward the destiny of the Romanian people and the whole of mankind, for the general cause of socialism and communism, to strengthen the unity of the progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces, to constructively resolve the great problems of our time in the interest of all peoples, to defend the basic rights to life, peace, and freedom of all people everywhere, for the respect for each people's prerogatives to choose its path of development in a sovereign manner, to achieve general disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, to ensure a climate of security and trust, and to achieve a new type of relations and a better and more just world on our planet.

Greatly inspired by the tremendous prospects stipulated by the 13th party congress documents, by the great objectives of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and to the year 2000, and inspired by the excellent example set and by the urgings, guidelines, and recommendations made by our beloved party and state leader, the Communists and all working people in Bucharest municipality, in adopting the present resolution in which they wholeheartedly support Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the high position as RCP secretary general, as a supreme guarantee for accomplishing our homeland's communist furute, solemnly pledge to work with all their skill and energy to commendably fulfill the task set for this year and the overall 5-year plan and to implement the decisions that will be adopted by the great forum of the Communists to increase Bucharest's contribution to the prosperity and progress of Socialist Romania and to constantly improve the quality of life of our working people.

IMPORTANCE OF, RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISARMAMENT

AU141308 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 46, 8 Nov 84 p 6

[Ilie Olteanu article entitled "Military Balance and the Imperative of Disarmament"]

[Excerpts] According to some experts' calculations, to documents, and to official assessments, both the United States and the Soviet Union have stockpiled an oversized arsenal of nuclear weapons that can destroy mankind serveral times.

Dwelling upon these statements -- which, in fact, reflect reality -- one can easily note two particularly important aspects of the issue: First, there is a large field for action to implement the vital process of disarmament that has not yet started. If for the sake of balance, one were to maintain stockpiles of means of destruction that can wipe out human civilization just once (since in fact, one can die only once) then that would mean a huge reduction of armament. Second, at the current level of military nuclear means, a couple of hundred missiles more or less do not have any significance in the process of upsetting the balance of forces (Is there any logic in the fact that humanity can be destroyed, for example, for the 11th time?).

It is very clear that the balance of opposing forces does not justify the current pace of military competition which relies on and derives its dynamism from a mainly political foundation. Referring, from this point of view, to the general stage of arming on our continent, we can equally note, beyond the perfect futility of the deployment of Euromissiles we are witnessing, both the potential danger derving from breaking off Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and the imperative need to resume such a dialogue. To claim and promote the need for the deployment of intermediate and long-range missiles in Europe in the name of the balance of forces is not only an exaggerated mistake but also a fallacy. No man of good will, a common person or one who has high political responsibilities, can believe in a real lack of balance nor can he be convinced that the irrational arming he is withnessing will give him more security. He, the European, cannot conceive of becoming the victim of some political games played against his will. This illustrates the life-giving source of the great movement for defending peace, which is making its way across Europe.

Romania can be proud of the consistency with which it has been acting for achieving a Europe of peace and can be pround of the profoundly scientific rationale on which it bases all its consistent actions for disarmament.

At the 12th RCP Congress, which took place in November 1979, one month before NATO decided to deploy missiles in some West European countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, as he has done many times when referring to the core of the problem regarding the balance of forces in Europe: "Until a complete disarmament is achieved it is obviously necessary to ensure a balance of forces in Europe, and generally throughout the world, so as not to endanger the security of either side. But this balance can and must be achieved not by deploying new troops and arms and not by increasing the arms race but by withdrawing and decreasing armed forces, by reducing armaments, and by halting the arms race." Here again is this thesis as recently approached by the Romanian head of state in his interview to the West German daily DIE WELT: "There are too many weapons, conventional and, in particular, nuclear ones. Everything possible must be done to halt the arms race and to achieve a balance by continually reducing weapons, primarily nuclear weapons. Only a balance achieved at the lowest possible level of arming is in the interest of peoples, of peace, and of cooperation."

The peoples of Europe state clearly and insistently, there is no room for nuclear missiles - the other conventional or modern weapons in Europe. But still these arms exist. Starting from this alarming reality, actions must be taken. An overwhelming responsibility is certainly borne by the governments that decided upon and accepted the stockpiling of new types of weapons. Breaking off negotiations increases anxiety and distrust because it calls forth memories of the "cold war". To overcome this current stage, which, from any point of view, is not in keeping with the interest of any European country, can be done solely through negotiation. This fact is well known by peoples and their governments. But the immobility has to be surmounted. This imposes and requires a daring and imperative assumption of responsibilities.

The responsibility devolving on all European countries, primarily on those belonging to NATO and the Warsaw Pact, means, primarily, strengthening the ties between countries regardless of their political or ideological system, and their affiliation or nonaffiliation to opposing military blocs. Thus, the expected success of the negotiations will be a generally advantageous success of a united Europe, a Europe of peace, confidence, and cooperation. At the same time this success will be a small but significant step on the long road of setting the balance of forces at the lowest possible rate. It will be a spectacular beginning in the competition of disarmament and survival.

DEVELOPMENT, EXPORTS IN METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

AU141040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0931 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1984 -- This year the Romanian metallurgical industry has turned out, among other things, more than 14.8 million tons of steel, one ton of such metal being elaborated at every three seconds. Steel output is 4.2 times larger this year as compared to 1965. Last year, when Romania produced nearly 12.6 million tons of steel, it ranked seventh in Europe and eighth in the world in point of per capita production. Over this period alone, the Romanian metallurgical industry enriched with new units like those at Tirgoviste, Slatina, Tulcea and Calarasi, while others at Hunedoara, Resita and Galati developed and updated.

Meeting the metal requirements of the national economy, this industry also provides important availabilities for export. Now, the Metalimportexport exporting organization in Bucharest delivers a wide range of metals covering more than 2,000 standard types. Among the main end users of the Romanian metallurgical products are the USSR, West Germany, the USA, People's China, Japan, India, Iran, Syria, Indonesia, Iraq, Malayasia, England, Holland and Italy. One third or so of Romania's current metallurgical output is meant for export.

Owing to the experience acquired in the last few years in the creation and development of a powerful modern technical-material base of this industry, Romania is a well-appreciated partner as it offers complete engineering, know-how, designing, technical assistance and training services, and even builds units and commissions them on a turn-key basis. Among the most important complex plant specific of the metallurgical industry Romania exports are: iron-ore sintering plant, furnaces, foundries with Siemens-Martin oxygen blasting furnaces, with arc and LD [Linz-Donowitz] converter furnaces, equipment for the manufcature of carboniferous and high-melting silico-aluminous products, wire, sheet and pipe mills, welding electrode plant, non-ferrous metallurgy plant, extrusion processing plant, castings and forgings (weighing between 10 and 40 tons), and others.

Like plants were delivered to the DPR of Korea (a six-inch pipe mill), the GDR and Turkey (iron-ore sintering plant) India (iron-ore pelletizing plant), Mozambique (continuous casting mills). Likewise, as part of its cooperation with various firms, the Romanian side built and commissioned important metallurgical unts in third countries. Worth mentioning among them are a sheet-rolling mill for Kleockner (FRG), various mills for Kockeril (Belgium), Fagesta (Sweden), Piomgino (Italy), shape mills in Spain, Iran, Yugoslavia and others.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ANGOLA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU131028 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Luanda:

The ninth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola gives me the pleasure to convey to you, the MPLA-Labor Party, the government, and the Angolan people, warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP, the government, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf.

I wish to express my belief that in the spirit of agreements reached at the highest level, the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop, in the interest of the Romanian and Angolan peoples, the cause of peace, socialism, national independence, and cooperation throughout the world.

I wish you much health and personal happiness and peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Angolan people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

LAST DEFENDANT DENIES CONSPIRACY TRIAL CHARGES

LD142038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 14 Nov 84

]Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milan Nikolic, the last defendant in a trial of a group of six people charged with conspiring with a view to committing hostile activities was cross-examined in Belgrade District Court today when the trial resumed. Nikolic denied the charges in the indictment and claimed that "he had never attended an illegal meeting." According to him, there had been discussions on a variety of topics. He tried to explain his participation in them by saying that he was a sociologist and researcher who felt the need to express and exchange views with other people on the results of his research and his conclusions. In this context Nikolic mentioned his participation in many meetings and on many platforms, trying to equate them with illegal meetings held in the flats of the accused. Finally he said that he will not reply to any questions because during the investigation and in his reply to the indictment he said everything relevant to what he has been charged with.

In this context the prosecutor, Danilo Nanovic, remarked that during the investigation proceedings, Nikolic often answered questions with "no comment." The prosecutor also hinted at the possibility of the charges against Milan Nikolic being modified in view of some of the hostile texts in English found in his apartment that refer to Kosovo and conflicts in Yugoslav society. Defense counsel objected to the prosecution proposal that these texts be read, and the court bench decided that the facts contained in these articles should be produced as evidence during pretrial proceedings.

The trial will continue tomorrow with the cross-examination of witnesses.

WESTERN MEDIA TRIAL REPORTAGE CONDEMNED

AU142200 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] In a commentary carried in tonight's newscast, Sarajevo television harshly condemns the crude anti-Yugoslav campaign by part of the Western media on the occasion of the Belgrade trial of six people charged with hostile activity. It is pointed out that reports and commentaries on the trial carried by the said media employ interpretations pulled from archives and guesswork from the time of the cold war, calculated primarily at making Yugoslavia abandon the construction of self-managing socialism and nonaligned policy and accept under compulsion bloc logic and submission to blocs.

FISHING TALKS WITH ALBANIA HELD IN SKOPJE

LD150602 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Skopje, Nov 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation as regards fishing in border waters today, Wednesday, was assessed as successful. This was noted during the talks here between Hristo Hristomanov, government member of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and a delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The Albanian delegation took part in the 9th meeting of the standing Yugoslav-Albanian subcommission for fishing in border waters, held in the Macedonian capital, Skopje, between November 13 and 16. Views were exchanged on the promotion of cooperation in this field between Yugoslavia and Albania.

PARTY OFFICIALS DISCUSS LCY-SED COOPERATION

LD150605 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 14 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, just as between Yugoslavia and the GDR, today, Wednesday, were assessed favourably by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party. Vidic and Axen pointed out the possibility of promoting cooperation between the two countries and voiced mutual readiness for its promotion on the already established principles. They exchanged views also on the current international questions, focusing on the problems of peace, security, and cooperation, especially in Europe. Vidic and Axen also considered the development of relations within the workers and other progressive movements in the world, and, in this context, cooperation between the LCY and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Hermann Axen, who arrived on visit to Yugoslavia today, also met with President of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia Dusan Alimpic.

LJUBICIC CONCLUDES TALKS IN LIBYA, DEPARTS

LD150557 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 14 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Nikola Ljubicic and member of the innermost leadership of Libyan revolution 'Abd al-Salam al-Jallud today, Wednesday, jointly noted that the movement of nonalignment should act still more strongly for the (?purpose) of calming down the presidently [as received] highly strained situation in the world. The two sides found it was of vital significance for all the nonaligned and developing countries to develop the widest possible international cooperation, and, in relying upon their own forces, to strengthen their economic might and independence. Ljubicic and Al-Jallud also favourably assessed their two countries' political and economic cooperation and expressed readiness to keep this cooperation advanced on the stable and long-term foundation.

While on his five-day stay in Libya Jamahiriyah Ljubicic met with leader of the Libyan Revolution Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, with Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab and other leaders. At their meetings they spoke in very high terms about the performance of several Yugoslav enterprises engaged on the construction of large-sized economic and other projects of great importance for the Libyan Jamahiriyah. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1900 GMT on 12 November reports that Nikola Ljubicic also had talks with "the co-chairman of the joint Yugoslav-Libyan Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Libyan Secretary for Planning Fawzi al-Shakshuki and Secretary for the Treasury Muhammad al-Qasim Sharlala."]

Nikola Ljubicic left Libya for Belgrade today.

CULAFIC ASSESSES SECURITY SITUATION AS FAVORABLE

LD142357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, today spoke to the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy about the security situation in the country during the last 10 months.

"I would like to say," said Culafic, "that despite very complex domestic and international circumstances, we can say that the security situation in the country is favorable. Thanks to our entire well-developed system of social self-protection and the efforts made by the security services, the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo were carried out without any excesses being committed. I would also like to inform the delegates that during the last tourist season we did not have one single case of sabotage or terrorist activity, even though shots were and still are being fired all over Europe. In the coming period we should expect intense activity aimed at undermining our constitutional order and other forms of criminal activity against which we must resolutely fight. We must also be aware that in this situation all the forces opposed to socialism and self-management and all the anti-Yugoslav forces of all orientations and ideological hues exploit our weaknesses and difficulties with skill, forethought, and increasing organization, and attempt to appear in a more aggressive form, impose themselves, come into the political arena, and organize themselves into an opposition in order to bring down our constitutional socialist order."

"In the previous period," the federal secretary went on, "certain unfavorable trends have also taken shape, such as an increase in the more serious forms of crime and other illegal economic acts, and regarding social property as a whole. In addition, the opponents of our socialist self-management order abuse our broad democracy and tolerance and, in places, the passiveness of the organized socialist forces. They have also become more aggressive and more openly attack our constitutional order. More and more they are joining with certain forces abroad, who do not conceal their intentions of interfering in our country's internal affairs. They are also set on bringing influence to bear so that the SFRY will abandon its independent development and accept the bourgeois or etatist model of social order, which our working people and citizens rejected a long time ago. Groups and individuals of various antisocialist and antiself-management orientations, from nationalists of various hues to Cominformists and patrons of and sympathizers with right-wing forces abroad, have also been joining together.

As exponents of certain forces abroad their only concern is to create confusion and delude the less informed people, because apart from the long outmoded and rejected formulas they have nothing to offer."

Having noted that over the last few years intelligence and other kinds of subversive activity against our country had been stepped up, Culafic then informed the delegates that in the last 2 years 50 people operating on the instructions of foreign intelligence services against the SFRY's constitutional order had been discovered and handed over for trial. "In circumstances in which our country is confronted by serious economic difficulties," Culafic went on to say, "we are exposed to intensified anti-Yugoslav propaganda from abroad. Attempts are being made to impose on our society a lack of confidence in our own ability to stay on our path. Lies are being spread about the lack of respect for human rights and liberties in our country at a time when we are conducting the frankest critical discussions in which everyone can say what he thinks. These are discussions which many political systems cannot allow themselves." The federal secretary also pointed out that in the circumstances of marked economic and other difficulties, more open attacks by the opponents of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, and exacerbated international relations, we needed the involvement and concrete activity of all the factors of social self-protection and the further enhancement of our vigilance. As for the work of the organs of internal affairs, Culafic said in conclusion, they would continue to carry out consistently the jobs and tasks in their constitutional and legal sphere of competence, while strictly observing the principles of legality.

BORBA DECIDES TO CONTINUE DEBATE ON FEUILLETON

AU140826 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10-11 Nov 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Nov -- At its session yesterday, chaired by Dusan Bogdanov Senko, the publishing council of BORBA discussed the publishing of the feuilleton on the book "System and Crisis" by Dr. Jovan Miric. The debate that lasted several hours analysed various views expressed in public on the occasion of this feuilleton. The council concluded that the debate which the feuilleton started should be continued in the pages of BORBA with the political and professional responsibility of the editorial board.

The publishing council believes that an even larger role for BORBA in the debate on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management should be promoted. This debate should be even better organized and should be in the spirit of democratic dialogue. It was also emphasized that at the end of the debate on topics initiated by the feuilleton "System and Crises," the editorial board should make a comprehensive analysis that will afterwards be discussed by the publishing council of the newspaper.

MLADINA TEMPORARILY BANNED OVER STORY ON ASSEMBLY

LD151025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatiian 0902 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Ljubljana public Prosecutor's Office has decided to temporarily ban the distribution of the 40th issue of the weekly, MLADINA (YOUTH). The issue carries a contribution under the title "Surrounded by Love", the content of which, in the view of the Ljubljana Public Prosecutor's Office, harms the reputation of the SFRY Assembly. At the same time, it has been proposed to the court of first instance in Ljubljana that the distribution of the 40th issue of MLADINA should be completely banned. The final decision on this rests with the Ljubljana court.